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**NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,**

(British and Foreign.)

**PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.**

**THE POPE'S BULL.**

**THE POPE'S BULL  
TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF MOHILOW,  
AGAINST  
MODERN VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.**

RELIGION is the concern of every individual; not of a few, but of the many; and may be considered as consisting of two parts, Principle and Practice. Principle, may be taken for a desire of conformity to the nature and will of the Deity adored; it implies an acquaintance with that Deity, with his nature, and with precepts analogous to his disposition and character. Practice is the visible course of external action and conduct, whereby the desire of conformity to the nature and character of the Deity is brought into exercise, and rendered visible to others; and this, too, demands an acquaintance with such laws and appointments, as are understood to be sanctioned by the Deity intended to be honoured. For, without such acquaintance, obedience is impracticable: and obedience, more or less perfect, more or less intentional, is the animating principle that imparts effect to the performance of an action. Obedience to Human laws is evinced by the course of life and conduct followed by a subject: but, unless the law be promulgated, want of obedience to it is not criminal in a subject; unless it be promulgated in intelligible terms, in an appropriate form, with an extent pro-

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portionate to the obedience expected, no blame attaches to individuals who do not regulate their actions by it.

It is true, that by a fiction of law, ignorance is held to be no excuse; and by the same fiction a man is held to be bound to read the London Gazette as a public vehicle of national communication, in the desarts of Barbary, or at the remotest point of Terra del Fuego; but every reflecting mind must see that to reduce these fictions to fact, and to punish disobedience to orders, which by no possibility could reach the knowledge of the party, were to practice the most irrational and detestable tyranny. Nor is it enough that others, (an attorney to the party, for instance) be made acquainted with the existence and publication of injunctions with which his duty demands compliance, in person. It is self evident, that unless the publication be known to the individual, the individual cannot be expected to manifest his obedience by conformity to enactments by which he would be bound did he know them.

If this be true in respect to human laws, it is no less true with respect to laws derived from the Supreme Sovereign of principle and opinion, who alone has the right to prescribe what rules and regulations shall guide the sentiments and conduct of those to whom he communicates his will. That will is general to all; but, each hears it for himself, as each is expected to obey

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for himself, and the obedience of each must conform to the will thus promulgated for general submission.

Were it possible, that a body of men (E. gr. the lawyers,) should interpose professionally, to prevent the general promulgation of statutes regularly enacted,—should secrete every copy of every Act of Parliament, and should proclaim *themselves* the oracle entitled to guide the community, from the prince to the peasant, what animosity and opposition would the assumption of this power create! Every faculty of the human mind would be on the stretch to annul this intolerable intrusion; every thinking man, every subject of the realm, not plunged in the abyss of vice, or rendered incompetent by incipient or active insanity, would unite to execrate and to demolish a despotism so monstrous. But, this misconduct would be nothing short of diabolical, if it were the special duty of these very persons to promulgate, explain, and enforce these laws; if that were the purpose for which they were incorporated, and if the very terms on which they held their office were the discharge—the faithful discharge of this obligation. With what confidence could these interposers blame a want of conformity to laws which they themselves concealed? With what face would they punish poor wretches held in ignorance by themselves, for transgressions not intentional, for guilt in which the understanding and the judgment had no share?

The unreasonableness of such behaviour renders the fact itself incredible; and it will require all the confidence the reader can exert, to bring himself to believe that such is the conduct of the Clergy of a Church assuming the lofty titles of Holy, Apostolic, Catholic and Roman. What is the duty and office of a Church?—among other things to illustrate, explain, and enforce the precepts enjoined in Holy Scripture; and what gives power and force to the illustrations and explanations of the Church?—neither more nor less, than their derivation from Holy Scripture, and their support by its authority. A Church not founded on Scripture, the *dogmata* of which are not sanctioned by Scripture, the constitution and

practices of which are not reconcileable with Scripture, will do well—we mean will act politically well—to conceal the original rule of faith and practice, with all possible assiduity.—Scripture, and such a Church cannot exist together; to which it is the duty of every Christian to adhere, needs no explanation from us, in this place.

But, though we pass this censure on the Church of Rome, let it not be thought that we are insensible to the merits of those great men of that Community who have directed their efforts to the honour of the Sacred Volume. We know, and we acknowledge, that it is to the cells of the Monasteries we are indebted for our existing copies of the Bible; that the learning of the dark ages, such as it was, took refuge in the cloister, and found its most ready supporters among the professed. It were ingratitude to deny this, as it were ignorance not to admit that much care was taken, and much diligence employed to furnish materials which later ages turned to profit of the most important nature. No blame can be imputed to those practitioners that the daily miracles of Printing were not then performed; they did their best, and to say truth, they have left us admirable specimens of their skill in Calligraphy. Our readers have seen a few observations on the ancient Calligraphs, revisers, &c. in our second volume N. S. p. 609. we shall not, therefore, enlarge on it here, but, proceed on our more immediate purpose.

That in early days the Church of Rome, was desirous of communicating the light of the Gospel by means of versions from the original Scriptures, is notorious from the *complaints*—must we call them? of Augustine, who says “the number of those who had translated the Scriptures from the Hebrew into Greek, might be computed; but, the number of those who had translated the Greek into Latin, could not. For immediately on the introduction of Christianity, if any one got possession of a Greek manuscript, and imagined he had any knowledge of the two languages, he set about translating the Scriptures.”\* What was the intention of these

\* De Doctrinâ Christianâ, lib. ii. cap. 11.

translations, so numerous, so importunate, if not to convey a knowledge of the Gospel to readers unable to peruse the Greek originals? In vain, then, is the argument employed by Drs. Milner, Gandolph, and other Catholic Priests of the present day, who say "Christ sent his Apostles to propagate his doctrine *by preaching*; not by circulating copies of the Scripture." The answer is—look what your own early Christians did, the members of your own Church; did *they* discover in that commission any prohibition of translating and circulating the Scriptures?—none at all.

Nor can it be affirmed, that no inconveniences attended the perusal of the Scriptures by the laity, in the earliest times; for Ignatius, (A.D. 147.) writing to the Philadelphians, says—"I have heard of some who say—unless I find written (so and so) in the originals, I will not believe (so and so) is the sense of the Gospel: and when I said "*it is written*;"—they answered what lay before them in their imperfect (or corrupted) copies." Does the good father prescribe secreting the Bible, as a remedy for this? Not a word to that purpose. Such a sentiment was foreign from his mind; and would have been contrary to the practice of the Church. Even those imperfect copies of those early ages, those inelegantly performed versions, would now be extremely acceptable to the learned; and scarcely any thing is an object of greater desire than a well authenticated copy of the *Old Italic* (or Roman) *Version*, in use prior to the revision undertaken by Jerom. And why did Jerom undertake his revision?—for the perusal of the public generally; for the edification (among others) of certain women who studied Holy Writ. So far from being prohibited, the sacred Scriptures, *then*, were open to all, in the native language of each: the Hebrew Christians used the Syriac, the Greeks used the Greek, the Latins used the Latin; and long before Rome became Popish, almost every nation had its own version: from the regions of the west to those of the east, from Antioch to Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

Once more, we are desirous of doing honour to the memory of those great

men, members of the Catholic Church, who, so soon as printing became popular, directed their attention to obtaining and circulating copies of Scripture. The incessant researches of Bibliomaniacs (Dibdin, among others, to wit,) have discovered nothing more important, or more carefully executed in the infancy of the Art, than the Bible, or parts of the Bible; and all the world bows with respect, to the exertions of Cardinal Ximenes, prime Minister of Spain, and to the labours of the press of Complutum. The Cardinal was a great man; nor did he fail in supporting that character, when, as we learn from Erasmus,\* he was found reading that editor's edition of the New Testament, by Stunica, who expressed his surprize that his eminence should vouchsafe to cast a look on a work so full (he said) of monstrous faults and errors;—the Cardinal, with some severity, reproved Stunica for his insolence, and desired him, if he could, to produce a more valuable work; and in the mean time not to defame the labours of others."

Even the Council of Trent, directed that a correct copy of the Scriptures should be obtained, adopting the Latin Vulgate, because most in use, as the standard. The Pope, himself, Sixtus V. (1590) seconded their zeal;—he employed the most learned men of his Court;—he himself superintended the work, sheet by sheet, with consummate patience and attention. It might be thought that, now, an immaculate edition was bestowed on the world by Infallibility itself: alas! it had scarcely made its appearance, when no less than *two thousand*! errors were discovered in it. It was called in; and a new edition was printed by a succeeding infallible, Clement VIII. (1592) but, so far was his corrected edition from the character of not wanting correction, that some have charged it with, at least, *four thousand errors*!! We, who know the press, can account for all this: but, we ask, why were all these pains taken, if the Scriptures when published were not to be read? Is it said—"they were intended for the Clergy"?—then why were not the Clergy acquainted

\* Lett. Vol. ix. 228: His. Lit. Reform. Pars 1. 60.  
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with them? It is well known, that of the multitudes of French Clergy which late events forced to emigrate, not one in a hundred had ever seen a Bible, even one of their own version. This fact, by means of that emigration was communicated to all Europe; and the horror it brought into action against the Church of Rome, will never be forgot, while an individual of this generation survives.

We shall freely admit, that, as it was in the beginning, so it is now; the general circulation of the Bible gives rise to opposing opinions: the inevitable imperfections (rather perhaps, inadequacies) of translations are pressed into the service of various sects and parties; ignorance and impertinence broach sentiments, painful to ears and hearts of superior discernment. It cannot be concealed, that nonsense and folly, that incapacity and puff attract votaries, and mislead multitudes; who father their absurdities on Scripture; but the remedy for this, is not a prohibited Bible. The Pope is misinformed, if he thinks the stupid ignorance of no-Bible countries is preferable to the impertinent ignorance of would-be teachers, and expounders. He is misinformed, if he thinks he can stem the torrent of knowledge—religious knowledge, that having burst the banks of prejudice, sweeps before it, the dams of priestcraft, with the fences and defences erected and maintained by his predecessors and himself. We wish him joy of his hopeful undertaking, if he means to render the Holy Scriptures scarce: let him know, that the whole world combines against him; that his Inquisitors, and his Jesuits, may perplex him and fatigue themselves, in vain; that the decree of the Holy ones is gone forth, and it is not in the power of the Vatican to prevent its execution.

We are glad that his Holiness has condescended to state the reasons which determine his conduct, on this occasion. They are now open to all the world; all the world may judge on them; and all the world will judge on them; the time is past, when the Pope's signature quashed enquiry, and the impression of the fisherman's ring, awed silly mortals into silent acquiescence. We as well

as others, can examine them; and we set before our readers the latest Bull on the subject, that has come to our knowledge, with design to afford *them* an opportunity for that very purpose.

We wonder much, that the ecclesiastical politicians of the Court of Rome, do not perceive that the Bible is becoming every day the more extensively acknowledged standard of the Christian faith and verity; that, Bibles the nations will have; and that the only way to supersede the "modern versions," and the "new translations," of which his Holiness complains, is, to furnish copies,—an abundance of copies, of his own authorized and standard version. His only chance for expelling a million of Bibles, printed by heretics, distributed by heretics, patronised by heretics, is by sending ten times the number of his own immaculate Vulgate. This principle, reduced to practice, would remove much of the crimination, and contempt now thrown on the Romish establishment;—it would abate the pungency of the sarcasm daily vented against the Romish priesthood, as "blind leaders of the blind."

We presume not to undervalue his Holiness's skill in languages: we know that the Court of Rome can speak all languages, when it serves a turn: we shall alledge nothing against the importance of former versions; nor shall we cavil at the blemishes of the Vulgate. All who are acquainted with the originals, will always prefer them, especially in questionable cases; and those not thus favoured, should accept with modesty and thankfulness the instruction they derive from versions. But, whether the Latin be that language which ought to prevail over all countries and kingdoms on the face of the earth, may, at least, be doubted.

\* In a former Bull against Bible Societies inserted page 272 of the present Volume, the Pope desires the Archbishop of Gnez, to send him, with all speed, a Copy of the Translation of the Bible into the Polish language executed by Jacob Wujek: we have the pleasure of referring to our Foreign Literary Gazette for notice of an Edition of this Translation, amounting to 5,000 copies. The interference of the Bible Societies will, at least, have produced this advantage in favour of the Polish nation; and the ice being once broken, more extensive benefits may be expected.—*Edt.*



Whether, those nations, the construction of whose language, the characters of whose writing, bear no resemblance whatever to the Roman, shall be forced to accept, and to learn *that* language and character, in order to render the whole human race, once more, "of one lip and of one speech," is a subject on which we advise the abettors of Papal supremacy to speak with diffidence. We have never been able to discover in what consists the wonderful superiority of those countries whose devotion to the Papacy is most profound. "By their fruits ye shall know them;" what effects does it produce? Are the morals of Spain, for instance, more chaste, than those of heretical countries? Is there no sin, distinguished as *Italian*, which is held in abhorrence among heretics?—

If we may believe our eyes, our recollections, the evidence of later travellers, the ignorance that prevails throughout Catholic countries, is not ignorance of vice; the Patrimony of St. Peter, the States of the Church teem with crimes—why does not the Pope, as Sovereign, as an ecclesiastical ruler, suppress those crimes? Supreme in Holiness, himself, why does he not diffuse holiness among his people? When that happy effect has taken place,—when Catholics are distinguished by good morals, by love of order, by genuine Christianity, by orthodox principles and orthodox practices, we shall be happy to congratulate the Sovereign Pontiff on the change that has taken place.—But, we confess, that at this moment we see not what powerful motive is to produce that felicitous consequence: we see not the lever that is to move the world, even should we suppose the Holy See to be the fulcrum on which it might rest. In short, if report speaks true in ascribing to Catholic ecclesiastics an ignorance gross as Egyptian darkness, and to the Catholic laity, practices too vile to be mentioned, we submit to the consideration of this Vicar of God upon earth, whether the free circulation of the Bible could make his people worse; and whether the mere chance of their acquaintance with the maxims and precepts of that Holy Book, might not, under Providence, contribute essentially, to make them better?

Shall we turn against the Pope his extract from *Saint Thomas of Canterbury*? importing that "he who does not come forward to remove what ought to be corrected, gives his sanction to error; nor is he free from suspicion of a secret confederacy, who evidently neglects to oppose mischief"? Shall we turn against himself the argument he draws from tradition, which we have shewn favours the very practice that the Pontiff condemns? Shall we wish him to go farther back than Popes who have lived since the light of the Holy records has been diffused by printing, among the votaries of primitive Christianity? Shall we remind him of early examples, and of early traditions? of Clement, of Anacletus and of Peter, from whom he affects to derive his authority?—We might do this; and more: but, at present, we close, by assuring his Holiness, that, for once, his infallibility has perverted his interpretation;—that his spiritualization of a passage of Scripture is completely erroneous;—that the Sacred Mountain whence the divine law was given, which he has converted into a modern emblem, prefigured the object of his enmity;—and that the Beast which might not touch it, was—a Bull.

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#### POPE PIUS VII.

*To our Venerable Brother Stanislaus, Archbishop of Mohileff.*

#### VENERABLE BROTHER,

Health and Apostolic Benediction.

1. We are worn down with poignant and bitter grief at hearing of the pernicious design, not very long ago entered upon, by which the most holy books of the Bible are every where dispersed in the several vernacular tongues, and published, contrary to the most wholesome Rules of the Church, with new translations, and these craftily perverted into bad meanings. For we have perceived, from one of those versions which has been brought to us, that it tends to destroy the sanctity of purer doctrine; so, that the faithful may easily drink deadly poison, from those fountains whence they ought to draw the waters of salutary wisdom.

2. But we were still more deeply grieved, when we read certain letters signed with the name of You, our Brother; wherein You authorized and exhorted the people committed to your care, to procure for themselves modern versions of the Bi-

ble, or willingly to accept them when offered, and carefully and attentively to peruse them! Nothing certainly could more aggravate our grief than to behold You, who were placed to point out the ways of righteousness, become a stone of stumbling. For You ought carefully to have kept in view, what our Predecessors have always prescribed; namely, That if the Holy Bible in the vulgar tongue were permitted every where, without discrimination, more injury than benefit would thence arise.

3. Further, the Roman Church receiving only the *Vulgate Edition*, by the well-known Decree of the Council of Trent, rejects the versions in other languages, and allows only those which are published with notes, properly selected from the writings of the Fathers and Catholic Doctors; lest so great a treasure should be subject to the corruptions of novelties, and in order that the Church, scattered over the whole world, might be of one lip and of the same speech. Truly, when we perceive in a vernacular tongue very frequent changes, variations, and alterations, proceeding from the immoderate licentiousness of Biblical versions, that immutability would be destroyed; nay, the divine testimonies, and even the faith itself would be shaken, especially since, from the signification of one syllable the truth of a dogma may some times be ascertained.

4. Wherefore, by this means, Heretics have been accustomed to bring forward their corrupt and most destructive machinations; in order that they might insidiously obtrude each their own errors, dressed up in the most holy garb of the Divine word, by publishing the Bible in the vulgar tongues, (though concerning the wonderful variety and discrepancy of these they mutually accuse and cavil at each other.) 'For Heresies arise only,' saith St. AUGUSTINE, 'when the excellent Scriptures are not well understood; and what in them is ill understood, is nevertheless rashly and boldly asserted.'

5. But, if we lament that men, the most renowned for piety and wisdom, have often failed in interpreting Scripture; what may not be feared, if the Scriptures, translated into every vulgar tongue, are given to be freely read by the ignorant common People, who usually judge not from any preference, but from a sort of temerity? 'Is it so,' exclaims St. AUGUSTINE properly, 'that you, untaught by any poetical skill, do not venture to open TERENCE without a master; but you rush without a guide upon the Holy Books, and dare to

give an opinion upon them without the assistance of an instructor?'

6. Wherefore, our Antecessor INNOCENT III. in his celebrated epistle to the faithful of the Church of Metz, most wisely commanded these things: The hidden mysteries of the faith are not every where to be laid open to all people; since they cannot every where be understood by all men, but by those only who can comprehend them with a faithful mind. On which account the Apostle says, (1 Cor. iii. 2.) to you who are the more ignorant, as it were babes in Christ, I gave milk to drink, not food; for strong meat belongeth to the elder. As he himself said to others: We speak wisdom among the perfect: but among you I determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ, and him crucified. For so great is the depth of the Divine Scriptures, that not only the simple and illiterate, but even the prudent and learned, are incompetent fully to discover their meaning. On which account the Scripture affirms: because many who have diligently searched have failed. Whence it was rightly ordained of old in the divine law, (Exod. xix. 12.) that the beast which shall touch the mountain should be stoned; lest truly any simple and unlearned person should presume to reach after the height of Sacred Scripture, or even proclaim it to others: for it is written, Mind not high things. Therefore the Apostle commands; Not to be more wise than is becoming, but to be wise soberly.

7. Yet, not only the letter of INNOCENT III. just quoted, but also the Bulls of PIUS IV., CLEMENT VIII., and BENEDICT XIV., are very well known; in which they forewarned us, lest, if the Scripture was unreservedly laid open at all, it would perhaps be despised and disregarded, or being improperly understood by persons of low capacities it would lead them into error. But you, our Brother, may know plainly what is the opinion of the Church concerning the reading and interpretation of the Scripture, from the famous *Bull UNIGENITUS* by another of our Predecessors, CLEMENT XI.; wherein are expressly refuted those opinions which asserted, That it is useful and necessary at all times, in all places, and for all descriptions of persons to know the mysteries of the Scripture, the reading of which was intended to be for all.—That it is pernicious to keep it back from Christian people.—Yea, that the mouth of Christ was closed against the faithful, when the New Testament was taken out of their hands.

8. But what causes even still greater grief, is this; that You have gone so far as

when transcribing the decree of the Council of Trent concerning the Canon of Scripture, that you omit those things respecting Traditions, which are sanctioned by the same context. For, when these Holy Fathers openly declare, That the Word of God is contained not merely in the written books, but also in the most indubitable Traditions of the Church, in things pertaining to faith, as well as to morals; which, as proceeding either from the mouth of Christ, or dictated by the Holy Spirit, and preserved by continued succession in the Catholic Church, this most holy Synod receives and venerates with equally pious affection and reverence.

9. You, Venerable Brother, have not feared entirely to garble this passage, with the same artifice with which we observe You have quoted the Letter of Pius VI our Predecessor, to MARTINI, Archbishop of FLORENCE! For, when that most wise Pontiff, for this very reason commends a version of the Holy Scriptures, made by that Prelate, because he had abundantly enriched it by expositions drawn from Tradition, accurately and religiously observing the Rules prescribed by the Sacred Congregation of the Index and by the Roman Pontiffs; You have suppressed the part of that letter, in which these things are related: and thus, not only have you excited the strongest suspicion of your judgment on this subject, but also, by not fully quoting both the context of the Holy Synod and that of our aforesaid Predecessor, You have given an occasion to others to err, in an affair of so great importance.

10. For what else, Venerable Brother, can these mutilations mean, but that either You thought not rightly concerning the most holy Traditions of the Church, or that these passages were expunged by You for the purpose of favouring the machinations of Innovators? which certainly tend to deceive the faith of the readers, and to make even the common people themselves read with an unsuspecting mind those versions which, as we showed above, must to them be much more injurious than profitable.

11. Moreover, if this would by no means be lawful for any Catholic person, what shall we say of a Holy Prelate of the Church, whom Pastoral Dignity has constituted the guardian of the faith and doctrine committed to him; and who is strictly bound by the force and obligation of the oath he has taken, both strenuously and diligently to remove from the people dangers of erring, and to observe and

maintain the laws and regulations of the Church?

12. You see therefore, Venerable Brother, what ought to be Our mode of acting toward You, if we were disposed to enforce the severity of the Canon Laws! 'For,' said *Saint THOMAS* of CANTERBURY, 'he, who does not come forward to remove what ought to be corrected, gives his sanction to error; nor is he free from suspicion of a secret confederacy, who evidently neglects to oppose mischief.'

13. But We, for the love we bear You, insist only upon that thing, from which, since it must be enjoined upon You by Divine Authority, we cannot refrain; namely, that You would take away the scandal, which by this mode of acting You have occasioned. Hence we most earnestly exhort You, our Brother, and beseech You by the bowels of our Lord Jesus Christ, that You will strive to repair, by a due and speedy amendment, all those things which You have improperly taught or done concerning the new versions of the Bible.

14. And I wish, venerable Brother, emulating the example of illustrious men, which procured for them such honour, that you would consider how you might reprobate these your deeds by a solemn and formal retraction! We cannot, however, avoid exciting You, and by virtue of Holy obedience we even command You, to do at least what is necessary for preserving the purity of doctrine and the integrity of the faith: namely, that in a fresh letter addressed to the people, containing the whole contents both of the Decree of the Council of Trent, and the letter of Pius VI. on this subject, You should sincerely and plainly teach, that the Christian Truth and Doctrine, as well dogmatical as moral, are contained, not in the Scriptures only, but also in the Traditions of the Catholic Church; and that it belongs to the Church herself alone to interpret each of them.

15. Moreover, you should declare; that You did not intend to recommend those versions of the Sacred Books, in the vulgar tongues, which were not exactly conformable to the Rules prescribed by the Canons and Apostolic Institutions: lastly, You should make known and likewise declare, that, in advising and recommending the perusal of the divine Scriptures, You had not respect to all the Faithful indiscriminately, but only to Ecclesiastical persons, or at most to those Laymen who in the judgment of their Pastor were sufficiently instructed.

16. If You shall truly perform all these things, as we trust in the Lord You will,

and which we promise Ourselves most certainly from your prudent and tractable disposition, You will afford great consolation to our mind and also to the Church Universal.

Filled with this hope, we permanently impart to You, Venerable Brother, and the flock committed to your care, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Mary the Greater, on the third day of September, 1816; the seventeenth Year of our Pontificate.

PIUS VII. POPE.

*Provincial Letters*, containing an exposure of the Reasoning and Morals of the Jesuits. By Blaise Pascal. Translated from the French. 8vo. price 12s. Gale and Fenner, London, 1816.

THE unvarying permanency of the Church of Rome, extending throughout her principles and practice, has been deemed the glory of that establishment by loyal Catholics; and has lately been asserted and re-asserted by the Catholic dignitaries of one part of the United Kingdom. Every *iota* that ever has been claimed, whether or not, that claim were allowed or disallowed by the Christian world, forms a part of the Church's property; and is at this moment, as valid, as if all Christendom had abetted it from its very first conception. For, it cannot be supposed, that a Pope, being infallible, would countenance, much less conceive, a demand not strictly his right; and though at *that* time, or at any other time, circumstances might induce his Holiness to suspend his claim of right, yet suspension is not suppression." Such is the argument used by good Catholic casuists: to which the crafty Italians add a custom of omitting from their Papal documents sent to foreign parts, terms which might displease by their harshness; while they preserve at Rome, the more explicit originals, in all their fulness of language and sentiment: from these they draw their demands; and by these they support their pretences.

The restoration of the Order of the Jesuits is one instance of the unchanged policy and disposition of Rome: taken in conjunction with the revival of the most Holy Inquisition, it has marked the reign of the present Pontiff, with

indelible disgrace and folly. It is, now completely useless, to affect to deny the common cause made by the Church with the formerly suppressed Order; and the infamy of one reflects infamy on the other.

To understand the justice of this censure, we must know what the Jesuits are, and will be; and to know what they are and will be, we must look back to what they have been. Because, they, too, as an Order, are no less incapable of change than the Church herself: they take the same oaths as before; they are under the same discipline as before; they pursue the same policy as before; and are endeavouring to obtain the same wealth, influence, and establishments, as they formerly enjoyed. The consequences will be the same: they will, as they did formerly, penetrate into the Cabinets of Princes, and into the consciences of Public men; and *they*,—not Kings and Sovereigns will govern Nations, and domineer over Dominions.

It is but right, then, that the former Character of this Society should be investigated and understood. We shall not, ourselves enter largely on the subject; we are old enough to remember the general joy throughout Europe, felt when the Order was suppressed, and we trust that our countrymen will keep clear from the contamination inseparable from intercourse with these dangerous sycophants. We do acknowledge, however, that the relative condition of religious parties among us, differs greatly from what it was half a century ago; and that, the difficulties to be surmounted by the Jesuits in the way to greatness, here, are incalculably augmented, if they are not altogether become insuperable, by the rise to distinction of other sects, not ill calculated to meet them, as rivals and opponents.

The work before us has ever since its first appearance been famous for the shrewdness of its remark, and the truth of its sarcasm. Pascal was a man illustrious by his merits, though private from disposition; and he preserved his privacy long enough to mortify the sons of Loyola beyond expression. His wit and talents need no encomium from us: they speak their own commendation; and the volume under perusal,

merely by affording extracts, shall serve the purpose of exhibiting a characteristic portrait of the Order of Jesus, as to the Religion and the Morality inculcated by the most famous among its Fathers.

First, for the Religion of the Jesuits :

"For the purpose then, "of further confirmation, study the writing of M. le Moine, who has taught the same in full council. In fact, he learned it of us, but has had the merit to disentangle its intricacies: and how incontestable the evidence he has adduced! His doctrine is, that for an action to be sinful, all the following thoughts must pass in the mind—but read it yourself, and weigh every word." I then read the Latin original, of which I give you a translation.

"1. On the one side God diffuses over the soul a certain love which disposes it to the thing commanded; and, on the other, a rebellious conscience allures it to disobedience. 2. God inspires it with the knowledge of its own infirmities. 3. God inspires it with the knowledge of the physician who must cure it. 4. God inspires it with the desire of being healed. 5. God inspires it with the desire to pray and implore his aid." "And," said the Jesuit, "if all these do not concur, the action is not properly sinful, and cannot be imputed, as M. le Moine states in this and the succeeding passage. Are you desirous of other authorities? Behold they are here." "Yea, yes," said my Jansenist, whispering; "but all modern authorities."—"I see them," replied I.—"But, my good Father, this would be a delightful thing for some of my acquaintance; really I must introduce them! Perhaps you scarcely ever saw such innocent people: they never think of God; vice has blinded their reason: they have never known any thing of their infirmities, or of the physician that can cure them: they have never cherished a wish for the health of their souls, much less have they besought God to bestow it; so that, to adopt M. le Moine's language, they are now as innocent as at their baptism: they have never entertained a thought of loving God, or of contrition for sin"—according to Father Annat, they never committed any sin through defect of charity or penitence: their life is one continual search after diversified pleasure, unattended with the least interruption from remorse. These excesses induced me to believe their destruction inevitable; but, my good Father, you have taught me, that these very excesses render their salvation the more infallible. O what a blessedness is yours to justify mankind in this manner! O hers prescribe painful

austerities to save the soul; but you demonstrate that such as were considered in the most desperate state, are perfectly well! O, what a glorious method to procure happiness both in this world and in another! I have always supposed that our criminality was enhanced in proportion to our forgetfulness of God; but now I see, whenever one is able to arrive at this point, to be totally thoughtless, every thing henceforth becomes allowable and innocent. Away then with those who sin by halves, still retaining some attachment to virtue! These demi-transgressors will be all lost; but, as to open sinners, hardened offenders, sinners without restraint, whose iniquity is full and overflowing, there is no hell for them; they have cheated the devil by abandoning themselves entirely to his influence!"\*—

\* The following Dialogue between a supposed *Penitent* and a *Confessor*, exposes this horrible doctrine with the true humour of a French *chanson*:—it displays the public opinion of Jesuit casuistry before the time of Pascal.

*Penitent.* J'ai tué mon Pere,  
Pour avoir tout son bien;  
Empoisonné ma Mere,  
Pour qu'elle n'en dit rien:

Une Soeur jeune et sage,  
Evita le poignard;  
Mais je lui fit l'outrage  
Qu' Amnon fit a Tamar.

*Confessor.* Ce que vous me dites  
Est mal assurément;  
Mais sçavoir s'il merite  
L'Eternel châtiment?

*Pen.* Or, dites moi mon pere,  
Ou vous avez trouvé,  
Qu'on pousse si mal faire,  
Sans etre reprouvé?

*Con.* Ce n'est qu'en nos Ecoles,  
Qu'on apprend ce secret,  
Et deux ou trois paroles  
Vous vous expliquer le fait:

Peché Philosophique  
Est contre la raison;  
Peché Theologique  
Est d'un autre façon:

Or, dites moi, mon frere,  
Quand cela s'est passé,  
Avez vous cru rien faire,  
Dont Dieu fût offensé?

*Pen.* Non; je n'avois en tête,  
Que mon ambition;  
Est je suivois en bete,  
Ma folle passion.

*Con.* Tant mieux! Dieu ne s'offense,  
Que quand on pense a lui;  
Voyez donc l'ignorance  
Des pecheurs d'aujourd'hui.



Charming Theology truly!—is this, too, to be revived, with the Order? Certainly; are not the tenets of the Church immutable? and are not the tenets of the Jesuits the tenets of the Church?—It were heresy to think otherwise, after the Pope has conferred his sanction. The following instances of *prime morality* inculcate maxims infinitely laudable and acceptable, especially in a Commercial State, like Britain.

“Our Fathers dispense comfort suited to every one’s condition; for if persons do not possess enough to live genteely and discharge their debts, they are allowed to become bankrupts, and conceal a part of their property from their creditors. Our Father Lessius has settled this point, and Escobar confirms his decision, tr. 3. ex. 2. n. 163: ‘May a bankrupt retain, with a good conscience, as much of his property as is necessary for the support of his family with credit—*ne indecorè vivat*? I maintain, with Lessius, that he may, even though he had gained it by injustice and notorious crime—*ex justitia et notorio delicto*: in this case, however, he cannot retain quite *so much* as he otherwise might.” “How, Father? What a strange kind of charity is this, to allow of the retention of property which has been acquired by robbery for the subsistence of a family, to the detriment of creditors to whom it properly belongs?” “Oh!” said he, “it is impossible to give universal satisfaction, and our Fathers have been particularly solicitous of comforting the miserable and indigent, and it is for their benefit that our Father Vasquez, quoted by Castro Palao, tom. 1. tr. 6. d. 6. p. 6. n. 12, says: ‘If you see a thief ready and determined to rob a poor person, you may, in order to prevent him, point out some other individual who is rich, whom he may attack instead.’ If neither Vasquez nor Castro Palao happen to be in your possession, you will find the same doctrine in Escobar; for, as you are aware, he has scarcely advanced any thing but what is taken from our twenty four most celebrated Fathers. See tr. 5. ex. 5. n. 120. *The Practice of our Society respecting Charity towards a Neighbour.*” . . . .

“You really do not cherish sufficient compassion for people in distressed circumstances; our Fathers evince far greater charity. They do justice to the poor as well as the rich: nay, more, they render justice even to the guilty: for though they denounce such as commit great crimes, yet they teach us that property acquired by

the perpetration of them may be lawfully retained. Lessius gives this general rule, l. 2. c. 14. d. 8: ‘We are under no obligation, either by the law of nature, or by any positive law, that is to say, by *any law*, to restore what we have acquired by having committed a criminal action, as adultery, even though this action be contrary to justice;’ for, as Escobar states, in quoting Lessius, tr. 1. ex. 8. n. 59,—‘the property which a woman acquires by adultery, though gained indeed in an illegitimate manner, yet may be lawfully kept, after possession is once obtained—*quamvis mulier illicitè acquirat, licitè tamen retinet acquisita.*’

“On this account, our most celebrated casuists formally decide, that what a judge takes from parties whom he has favoured by an unjust sentence, what a soldier receives for having killed another, and what any one obtains for the most infamous crimes, may be lawfully retained. Escobar has accumulated abundant evidence upon the subject from our Fathers, tr. 3. ex. 1. n. 23, where he establishes this general rule: ‘Property acquired by iniquitous methods, as by murder, by an unjust sentence, by lewdness, &c. may be lawfully possessed, without any necessity of making restitution;’ and again, tr. 5. ex. 5. n. 53: ‘A person may dispose of what he receives for murder, an unjust decree, and infamous sins in general, &c. as he pleases; because the possession of it is just, and he acquires a right and title to whatever he gains by such means.’” “Oh, Father,” exclaimed I, “this mode of acquiring I never heard of before! I doubt, moreover, whether it be authorised in law or justice, or that it is possible to obtain right and title to commit assassination, injustice, and adultery!” “I know nothing,” returned he, “of what books of law say upon the subject; but this I well know, that our writings, which constitute the true guides of conscience, speak as I do; one case excepted, in which restitution is required, namely, ‘when money is received from persons who have no power to dispose of their property; such as children under age and monks’—these our great Molina expressly exempts, tom. 1. *de Just.* tr. 2. disp. 94: ‘*Nisi mulier accepisset ab eo qui alienare non potest, ut à religioso et filio familias.*’ In this case the money must be restored. Escobar quotes this passage, tr. 1. ex. 8. n. 59, and confirms it in another place, tr. 3. ex. 1. n. 23.”

You may perhaps say, that he who receives money for perpetrating a wicked deed, commits sin, and therefore ought not either to take or to keep it; I answer, that

after the execution of the project, it is no sin either to pay or to receive payment.' Our great Filiutius enters into a still more detailed statement. He remarks, 'that a person is obliged in conscience, to pay for actions of this nature in different proportions, according to the different circumstances of the persons who commit them, and some merit more than others.' This he establishes on the most solid reasoning, tr. l. c. 9. n. 231: '*Occulta fornicariæ debetur pretium in conscientia, et multò majore ratione quam publicæ. Copia enim quam occulta facit mulier sui corporis, multò plus valet quàm ea quam publica facit meretrix; nec ulla est lex positiva quæ reddat eam in pacem pretii. Idem dicendum de pretio promisso virgini, conjugatæ, moniali, et cui-cunque alii. Est enim omnium eadem ratio.*'

Who, now, will not exclaim—"Charming Morality!"? The Pope may well be "worn down with poignant and bitter grief,"—but whether the spread of the Bible should be the cause, let the reader judge.

But, it may be said,—and it has been said, by the advocates of the Order, 'their late sufferings have taught these Fathers most salutary lessons: they will never more venture on those ambitious attempts which have been so severely punished. Good men! they are now all piety, meekness, modesty, sobriety and retirement: they study nothing but the silent sciences: they practice nothing but the virtues—the Cardinal virtues.' From those who thus argue we intreat an answer to the assertions of a Prince not given to *sport* opinions on slight grounds, nor to persecute for Conscience sake. What says the Emperor Alexander, in his Ukase of December 20, 1815?

The Jesuits were expelled not only from the states of the Church, but from all other countries; they were not permitted to remain any where. Russia alone, constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured them tranquillity under her powerful protection. She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship. She did not deter them from it, either by force, by persuasion, or seduction; but in return, she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this hope they were permitted to devote themselves to the education and instruction of youth.

Fathers and mothers intrusted to them their children, without fear, to teach them the sciences and to form their manners. It is now proved, that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them, that they have not kept themselves in that humility, which the Christian Religion commands, and that instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavoured to trouble the Greek religion, which, from the remotest times, has been the predominant religion of our empire, and on which, as an immovable rock, repose the tranquillity and the happiness of the nations subject to our sceptre; they have begun first by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship young people who had been intrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors, to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship, to render him a stranger to his country, to sow discord and animosity in families, to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother, to excite divisions among the children of the same Church; is that the voice and the will of God, and his divine son Jesus Christ our Saviour, who shed for us his most pure blood, that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life, in all sort of piety and honesty? After such actions, we are no longer surprised that the Order of these monks has been removed from all countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate and disorder? Constantly occupied in watching over the welfare of our faithful subjects, and considering it as a wise and sacred duty to stop the evil in its origin, that it may not grow to maturity and produce bitter fruits,—We have in consequence resolved to ordain,

I. That the Catholic Church is here again re-established, upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our grandmother of glorious memory, the empress Catherine II. and till the year 1800.

II. To make all the monks of the Order of the Jesuits immediately quit St. Petersburg.

III. To forbid them to enter our two capitals.

Was it, then, without sufficient reason we described the Jesuits as being the same now, as they ever were?—Was it any want of charity to refer to

what they had been; and what they are, in proof of what they will be? They are prohibited from entering the States of certain Princes in Europe; in some they are imprisoned; in others they are hanged. What is the advice of Prudence to our native country?—Avoid the necessity for such severities, by keeping out those who have proved the guilty occasion of them:—

*Felix quem aliënâ pericula cautum.*

*The History of Java.* By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. late Lieutenant-Governor of that Island, and its Dependencies, &c. Quarto, 2 vols. with a Map and Plates. Price £6 6s. Black and Co. London. 1817.

THIS is a very complete and interesting work. Only a gentleman who had enjoyed the advantages connected with a situation of authority in the island, could have composed it; and only a gentleman of sterling talents, and love for literature and research, would have directed his efforts to the acquisitions here communicated to the public. It may even be doubted whether, if Mr. Raffles (now Sir Thomas) had continued in office, all the contents of these volumes would have appeared. As the island of Java is now restored to its former masters, the Dutch, the sentiments of the late British Governor are deeply interesting to the present possessors; who may derive infinite advantage from maintaining, and if possible, improving the institutions and proceedings authorized by their predecessors. They start, as it were, afresh, in their course; and many of their formerly established errors in administration being now suppressed, they are under no obligation to renew them; they receive the island with ameliorations, which they would not have effected themselves; and this history affords them further materials, not for reflection only, but for political application, and advantage. Very severe are the strictures passed by Sir Thomas on the conduct of former Governors and officers, who being at so great distance from their superiors, followed by far too much "the devices and desires of their own hearts," in-

stead of the orders they received from Europe. They studied the acquisition of wealth, their own personal aggrandizement, regardless of the calamities they inflicted on the natives, or the detriment the colony suffered as a possession appertaining to the parent state.

The desire of suddenly becoming rich is often fatal to those who indulge it: they will not wait for the favours of Fortune, forgetting that the goddess cannot be forced; but they endeavour to realize the object of their vows and aspirations, regardless of sacrifices, inseparable from conduct so injudicious. Whether the natural inclination of the human mind, and the doubly natural disposition of Dutchmen, were not aggravated in the instance of Java, by the rapidity of succession to office and power, may be referred to the decision of those who delight in the analysis of moral causes. When we read of a company of fifteen or sixteen gentlemen supping together, (as Thunberg mentions) of which one or two only remained alive at the end of a twelvemonth, can we wonder at the haste to be rich, that actuated survivors? Is the heart hardened by the constant view of mortality, and does this issue in insensibility to the oppression imposed on others?—Whatever might be the cause, there is no doubt of the fact; and Batavia was, as it continues to be, of all stations, destructive to life, the most destructive; and of all colonial establishments, the most favourable to those who obtained the benefit of survivorship.

The duty of Rulers is to study the welfare of those they rule. The office of Royalty, whether exercised by natives or strangers, or under whatever name, demands attention to promote the prosperity of the subject and the country at large: and this cannot be declined or overlooked without extreme dishonour and detriment. Nor is the island of Java void of powerful motives to urge endeavours of its Governors to increase and extend its prosperity; or of valuable means to support those motives when roused into activity. In almost every part of the country the British Governor discovered powers; but rarely were they suffered to act freely, or to manifest themselves without some im-

pediment or manacle imposed by authority.

To acquire a knowledge of what a country can do, to understand, in a competent degree, the disposition of the people, to become acquainted with their manners, their principles, and their prejudices, is a branch of duty, the importance of which, is not always sufficiently felt by those appointed to the government of distant provinces: and yet, it is no less gratifying than politic, as the present volumes demonstrate.—The British Governor saw with his own eyes, he examined the country, in person, and by so doing, he not only became the cause of various discoveries, by means of an alacrity infused into others; but he enjoyed the pleasure of being himself a witness of what he relates, and of encreasing his own acquisitions in science, together with the satisfaction connected with a diligent discharge of his official duties, and a knowledge of the most direct mode of rendering them efficient. Whatever inconveniences might attend such excursions, they were amply repaid by the good effect produced on the minds of the natives. They inspired an expectation, which gradually ripened into confidence; and this became mutual: inso-much, that whereas the Dutch, while in power, were in the habit of bolting and barring up every avenue to their houses at night, the English slept in perfect security, without so much as locking a door: and while their former masters described the Javans as a compound of all that is bad, their late superiors speak of them very differently; and, may almost be said to contradict their predecessors, generally, in what relates to the disposition and character of the people.

We find it difficult to compress into the limits assigned to this article, a tolerable notion of the contents of these volumes: for the present we confine ourselves to the first volume, which comprizes a geographical account of the island—a history, or rather remarks on the history of the natives, and the races by which the island is peopled—on their labours, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce;—on the character of the inhabitants—the Court, and its ce-

remonies; with the language, and dialects, the literature, and arts, painting, sculpture, architecture, arithmetic, and astronomy of the country. The illustrations of these subjects are included in a set of plates, executed in a masterly style, mostly by Mr. Daniel: they do great credit to the freedom of his hand, and management of his pencil: others are neatly engraved by various artists. At the end of this volume is a map, which may undoubtedly be pronounced the most correct hitherto published.—We shall endeavour to bring our readers acquainted with as many particulars as our space allows, by means of extracts from this interesting performance, rather than by any laboured observations of our own.

The Geographical description of the island and country will be found more complete than any in our language; the geologist will peruse the account of the volcanoes and other phenomena, with pleasure. It appears, that in the interior, various mountains shoot up to very considerable heights, and are visible at great distances. We learn also, that the general aspect of the northern side is low and swampy; but the interior is plentifully supplied with streams, which, descending from the mountains, afford the most favourable opportunities for irrigation, of these certain provinces do not fail to avail themselves. The northern coast is best known to Europeans, and the sooner a European quits it for more elevated ground the better. At about five miles distance he ascends into a purer air, and at every step surveys a brighter scene. His eye meets mountains, cataracts, and rills of water, with perpetual verdure, even in the hottest season. Very different is this, from our author's account of the pestilential capital. Whatever advantages Batavia might possess as a port, it was situated on a spot naturally destructive to the human constitution, and rendered still more eminently pestilential, by the injudicious imitation of the stagnant canals and water ways of Holland; the "old country" of the ruling powers. Says Sir Thomas,

The climate of this city has ever been considered as one of the most baneful in the world. It has even been designated

the storehouse of disease; with how much justice, is too woefully demonstrated by the writings of those visitors who have survived its perils, and the records of the Dutch East-India Company itself. If we may credit Raynal, there perished between the years 1714 and 1776, in the hospitals of Batavia, above eighty-seven thousand sailors and soldiers. From the table, No. 1, imperfect as it is, on account of the loss of many of the registers at the period of the British conquest, it will be seen what a large proportion the deaths bore to the whole population; and from the table, No. 2, of the same Appendix, discovered among the Dutch records, it appears further, that the total amount of deaths in this city, from the year 1730 to the year 1752, was in twenty-two years more than a million of souls.

To those who are acquainted with the manner in which the affairs of the Dutch East India Company were managed abroad, there will perhaps be no difficulty in laying rather at the door of the colonists, than of the nation, the crime of maintaining a commercial monopoly, at such a dreadful expense of lives as resulted from confining the European population within the narrow walls of this unhealthy city. That the sacrifice was made for that object, or to speak more correctly, under that pretext, for the private interests of the colonists who were entrusted with its details, can scarcely be doubted. From the moment the walls of the city were demolished, the draw-bridges let down, and free egress and ingress to and from the country was permitted, the population began to migrate to a more healthy spot, and they had not to go above one or two miles beyond the precincts before they found themselves in a different climate. But this indulgence, as it gave the inhabitants a purer air, so it gave them a clearer insight into the resources of the country, and notions of a freer commerce, which, of all things, it was the object of the local government and its officers to limit or suppress.

Necessity might have first determined the choice of the spot for the European capital; but a perseverance in the policy of confining the European population within its walls, after so many direful warnings of its insalubrity, cannot but lead to the inference, that either the monopoly of the trade was considered a greater object to the nation than the lives of the inhabitants, or that the more liberal views of the government were defeated by the weakness or corruption of its agents.

A truly melancholy picture, as well of morals as of policy! but, this destruc-

tion fell with accumulated force on the European population, which scarcely became *seasoned* to the climate, ere they fell victims to it; and by indulging in the gratifications to be obtained by rank and opulence, verified the old adage of "a short life and a merry one." Considerable improvements have subsequently been made.

It might almost be suspected that the famous poison tree, the *Upas*, of which the most terrific accounts were circulated throughout Europe some years ago, was intended to symbolize the climate of Batavia; but, in continuation, we find a particular attention paid to this famous subject, from which we learn, that there are in reality several sorts of these poison trees, each furnishing most deadly ingredients, when properly prepared. Antidotes to some of them are known; even to the dreaded *Upas*, if applied in time. There still remain, however, numerous objects of philosophical enquiry, very imperfectly known: these, it may be hoped, the literati of the island will persevere in investigating; and that, the Transactions of the Batavian Philosophical Society will continue to be enriched with farther discoveries, not only interesting to the island, but to general science.

We turn, now, with pleasure, to the peaceful and healthful retreats of the interior; where the first place, undoubtedly, is due to the natives: of whom the author gives the following description.

The inhabitants of Java and Madúra are in stature rather below the middle size, though not so short as the *Búgís* and many of the other islanders. They are, upon the whole, well shaped, though less remarkably so than the *Maláýus*, and erect in their figures. Their limbs are slender, and the wrists and ankles particularly small. In general they allow the body to retain its natural shape. The only exceptions to this observation are, an attempt to prevent the growth, or to reduce the size of the waist, by compressing it into the narrowest limits; and the practice still more injurious to female elegance, of drawing too tightly that part of the dress which covers the bosom. Deformity is very rare among them. The forehead is high, the eyebrows well marked and distant from the eyes, which are somewhat Chinese, or rather Tartar, in the formation of the inner angle. The colour of the eye is dark; the nose



small and somewhat flat, but less so than that of the islanders in general. The mouth is well formed, but the lips are large, and their beauty generally injured by the practice of filing and dyeing the teeth black, and by the use of tobacco, *siri*, &c. The cheekbones are usually prominent; the beard very scanty; the hair of the head generally lank and black, but sometimes waving in curls, and partially tinged with a deep reddish brown colour. The countenance is mild, placid, and thoughtful, and easily expresses respect, gaiety, earnestness, indifference, bashfulness or anxiety.

In complexion, the Javans, as well as the other eastern islanders, may be considered rather as a yellow than a copper-coloured or black race. Their standard of beauty, in this respect, is, "a virgin gold colour": except perhaps in some few districts in the mountainous parts of the country, where a ruddy tinge is occasioned by the climate, they want the degree of red requisite to give them a copperish hue. It may be observed, however, that they are generally darker than the tribes of the neighbouring islands; especially the inhabitants of the eastern districts, who may indeed be considered as having more delicate features, and bearing a more distinct impression of Indian colonization, than those of the Western or *Sunda* district. The *Sundas* exhibit many features of a mountainous race. They are shorter, stouter, harder, and more active men, than the inhabitants of the coast and eastern districts. In some respects they resemble the Madurese, who display a more martial and independent air, and move with a bolder carriage than the natives of Java. A considerable difference exists in person and features between the higher and lower classes; more indeed than seems attributable to difference of employment and treatment. The features and limbs of the chiefs are more delicate, and approach more nearly to those of the inhabitants of Western India, while those of the common people retain more marked traces of the stock from which the islands were originally peopled. In colour there are many different shades in different families and different districts, some being much darker than others. Among many of the chiefs a strong mixture of the Chinese is clearly discernable: the Arab features are seldom found, except among the priests, and some few families of the highest rank.

The women, in general, are not so good looking as the men; and to Europeans many of them, particularly when advanced in years, appear hideously ugly. But among the lower orders, much of this de-

ficiency of personal comeliness is doubtless to be attributed to the severe duties which they have to perform in the field, to the hardships they have to undergo in carrying oppressive burdens, and to exposure in a sultry climate. On the neighbouring island of *Bali*, where the condition of the women among the peasantry does not appear by any means so oppressed and degraded, they exhibit considerable personal beauty; and even on Java, the higher orders of them being kept within doors, have a very decided superiority in this respect.

In manners the Javans are easy and courteous, and respectful even to timidity; they have a great sense of propriety and are never rude or abrupt. In their deportment they are pliant and graceful, the people of condition carrying with them a considerable air of fashion, and receiving the gaze of the curious without being at all disconcerted. In their delivery they are in general very circumspect and even slow, though not deficient in animation when necessary.

We have formerly introduced to our readers the customs of the Sumatrans, neighbours to Java, who *gild*, as well as file and blacken, their teeth; the Javans, it seems, are content with simply blackening them: such are the tricks and devices of art, to obtain a beauty never intended for the human countenance! The complexion of these islanders connects with their climate; but, is it not wonderful that this, too, is not assisted by art?

That art has its full share in personal decoration, and forms no minor assistant in the study of ornamental elegance, is expressly stated by the writer; and is supported by a description, that without fearing the comparison, might stand by the side of the most strongly descriptive European poetry; while the particulars described as composing the lady's dress, rival the best efforts of our learned journalists, which edify the public, the day after a birth-day.

The following picture of a Javan beauty, taken from one of the most popular poems of the country, will serve better than any description of mine, to place before the reader the standard of female elegance and perfection in the island, and to convey an accurate idea of the personal decorations on nuptial occasions, in dances and dramatic exhibitions; it will at the same time afford a representation of what may be considered to have formed the full dress of

a female of distinction, before the innovations of Mahometanism and the partial introduction of the European fashions. The extravagant genius of eastern poetry may perhaps be best employed in portraying such fantastic images, or celebrating such extraordinary tastes.

" Her face was fair and bright as the moon, and it expressed all that was lovely. The beauty of *Raden Pátri* far excelled even that of the *widadari* *Déwi Ráti*: she shone bright even in the dark, and she was without defect or blemish.

" So clear and striking was her brightness that it flashed to the sky as she was gazed at: the lustre of the sun was even dimmed in her presence, for she seemed to have stolen from him his refulgence. So much did she excel in beauty, that it is impossible to describe it.

" Her shape and form were nothing wanting, and her hair when loosened hung down to her feet, waving in dark curls: the short front hairs were turned with regularity as a fringe, her forehead resembling the *chen-dana* stone. Her eyebrows were like two leaves of the *imbo* tree; the outer angle of the eye acute and slightly extended; the ball of the eye full, and the upper eye-lash slightly curling upwards.

" Tears seemed floating in her eye, but started not. Her nose was sharp and pointed; her teeth black as the *kombang*; her lips the colour of the newly cut *mangustin* shell. Her teeth regular and brilliant; her cheeks in shape like the fruit of the *duren*; the lower part of the cheek slightly protruding. Her ears in beauty like the *gidanti* flowers, and her neck like unto the young and graceful *gadding* leaf.

" Her shoulders even, like the balance of golden scales; her chest open and full; her breasts like ivory, perfectly round and inclining to each other. Her arms ductile as a bow; her fingers long and pliant, and tapering like the thorns of the forest. Her nails like pearls; her skin bright yellow; her waist formed like the *pátran* when drawn from its sheath; her hips as the reversed *limas* leaf.

" Like unto the *púdak* flower when hanging down its head, was the shape of her leg; her foot flat with the ground; her gait gentle and majestic like that of the elephant. Thus beautiful in person, she was clothed with a *chindi patola* of a

" green colour, fastened round the waist with a golden *lalut* or cestus: her outer garment being of the *méga mendung* (dark clouded) pattern. Her *kemban* (upper garment) was of the pattern *jing'gomosi*, edged with lace of gold; on her finger she wore a ring, the production of the sea, and her ear-rings were of the pattern *náto bróngto*.

" On the front of the ear-studs were displayed the beauties of the *segáya* *mínchar* pattern (emeralds encircled by rubies and diamonds), and she bound up her hair in the first fashion, fastening it with the *glung* (knot) *bobokóran*, and decorating it with the green *champaka* flower, and also with the *gambir*, *melati*, and minor flowers; and in the centre of it she fixed a golden pin, with a red jewel on the top, and a golden flower ornamented with emeralds. Her neck-lace was composed of seven kinds of precious stones, and most brilliant to behold; and she was highly perfumed, without it being possible to discover from whence the scent was produced.

" Her *jámang* (tiara or head ornament) was of the fashion *sodo saler* and richly chased; her bracelets were of the pattern *glang kana*, and suited the *jámang*. Thus was the beauty of her person heightened and adorned by the splendour of her dress."

Now, for aught we know, these patterns might well supersede some known to us, by titles equally uncouth to the ear, imposed on them by those volatile modists the French; who may at least learn from this example, that they are not those dictators and monopolists in matters of fashion, which they affect to be, among their indolent and less inventive neighbours.

The dresses and appearance of the male sex strike the European eye as extraordinary, because the full dress, or dress of ceremony, is half nakedness; for etiquette requires, that in the presence of the prince, nothing be worn above the waist; although the ordinary dresses of the men cover them completely. The same nudity distinguishes a bridegroom, and in some degree a bride; though the matrons, in domestic life, are clad very decently.

But, we learn, with pleasure, that external decoration does not engross the whole of life: a liberal education ex-

tends to other articles; and to some, which in Europe, form no part of a gentleman's studies. This we gather from a popular work, called *Raja Kappakapa*.

"It is incumbent upon every man of condition to be well versed in the history of former times, and to have read all the *chirita* (written compositions) of the country: first, the different *Rama*, the *Br̥ta yidha*, *Arjuna wijaya*, *Bim̥ suchi*; secondly, the different accounts of *Panji*; thirdly, the *Jugul muda*, *Pralambang*, and *Jaya langkara*; also to know their different tunes, as well as the mode of striking the *gamelan*; he must know how to count the years, months, and days, and comprehend the *Sangkala*, understand the *Kawi* language, and also must be clever in all

"*Niung-ging*.....Painting;  
 "*Ukir ukir*.....Carving in wood;  
 "*Pandi*.....Iron-work;  
 "*Kemasan*.....Gold work;  
 "*Argending*..... } Musical Instrument  
                               } making;  
 "*Mrang-gi*.....Kris-sheath making;  
 "*N'gapus*.....Compositions (literary);  
 "*Gadjj*..... } Sewing with the  
                               } needle; working;  
 "*Anyara-wedi* } } Jewellery;  
                       } }  
                       } }  
 "*Anyadur-rasa*... } In gilding and the  
                               } application of  
                               } quicksilver.

"And he must also be skilled in horsemanship, and in the management of an elephant, and have courage to destroy all bad men, and drive away all women of loose character."

These arts must, beyond all doubt, furnish full occupation for most of the years of early life; to acquire them, demands much application and labour. It cannot be supposed, that the lower classes can find leisure for such studies; nor, if they could find leisure, could they find opportunity: they are distinctions of the gentleman.

The population of the islands of Java and Madura amounted to 4,615,270, in the year 1815: of which the natives were four millions and a half; and the Chinese nearly a hundred thousand. But, this population is very unequally distributed over the country; in some districts amounting to two hundred and eighty to a square mile; in other districts, to barely twenty-five. Sir Thomas

attributes this disproportion to measures of expulsion adopted by the Dutch at Batavia: and he affirms, that the population of *Banyuwangi*, which in 1750 was estimated at upwards of eighty thousand, was in 1811, reduced to eight thousand!!

The natural encouragements to population are very great; the soil is in general extremely fertile, and can be brought to yield its produce with little labour. The mass of the people is devoted to agriculture; and individuals reach a term of life not much shorter than in the best climates of Europe. But this attachment of the natives to agriculture, exposes them to the rapacity of a sharper race, which make traffic and money their study: the Chinese are the brokers and usurers and fortune hunters of Java.

Besides the natives, whose numbers, circumstances, and character I have slightly mentioned, there is on Java a rapidly increasing race of foreigners, who have emigrated from the different surrounding countries. The most numerous and important class of these is the Chinese, who already do not fall far short of a hundred thousand; and who, with a system of free trade and free cultivation, would soon accumulate tenfold, by natural increase within the island, and gradual accessions of new settlers from home. They reside principally in the three great capitals of Batavia, *Semarang*, and *Surabaya*, but they are to be found in all the smaller capitals, and scattered over most parts of the country. A great proportion of them are descended from families who have been many generations on the island. Additions are gradually making to their numbers. They arrive at Batavia from China, to the amount of a thousand or more annually, in Chinese junks, carrying three, four, and five hundred each, without money or resources; but, by dint of their industry, soon acquire comparative opulence. There are no women on Java who come directly from China; but as the Chinese often marry the daughters of their countrymen by Javan women, there results a numerous mixed race which is often scarcely distinguishable from the native Chinese. The Chinese on their arrival generally marry a Javan woman, or purchase a slave from the other islands. The progeny from this connexion, or what may be termed the cross breed between the Chinese and Javans, are called in the Dutch accounts *peranakan*. Many return to China annually in the junks, but

by no means in the same numbers as they arrive.

The Chinese, in all matters of inheritance and minor affairs, are governed by their own laws, administered by their own chiefs, a captain and several lieutenants being appointed by government for each society of them. They are distinct from the natives, and are in a high degree more intelligent, more laborious, and more luxurious. They are the life and soul of the commerce of the country. In the native provinces they are still farmers of the revenue, having formerly been so throughout the island.

Although still numerous, they are considered to have much decreased since the civil war in 1742, during which not only a large proportion of the Chinese population was massacred by the Dutch in the town of Batavia, but a decree of extermination was proclaimed against them throughout the island.

The reader, probably, will wonder at the policy that could wish to drive away subjects; or, that could persevere in measures which it was known had that tendency. But, he will rejoice that the whole of the island was never so entirely under the dominion of the Dutch, but what the remoter provinces could afford shelter to the refugees from their tyranny. Says our author,

It was fortunate for the interests of humanity, and for the importance of Java, that the native governments were less oppressive than the sway of their European conquerors, and that their states afforded a retreat from a more desolating tyranny. It has been ascertained, that, on the first establishment of the Dutch in the eastern part of the island, the inhabitants of whole districts at once migrated into the Native Provinces. Every new act of rigour, every unexpected exaction, occasioned a further migration, and cultivation was transferred to tracts which had previously scarcely a family on them. This state of things continued down to the latest date of the Dutch government. During the administration of Marshal Daendels, in the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, nearly all the inhabitants of the province of *Demak*, one of the richest in the eastern districts, fled into the Native Provinces; and when an order was given for the rigid enforcement of the coffee monopoly, every district suffered in its population, in proportion to the extent of service levied upon it. Of the sacrifice of lives by thousands and tens of thousands, to fill the ranks of the Dutch native army, and

to construct roads and public works, we shall speak more at large hereafter.

We shall here introduce the history of that oppression to which the coffee plant gave occasion; and which issued in the depopulation alluded to.—We never expected to have seen the counterpart to Turkish despotism, assuming, indeed, a more implacable form, among the representatives of a European people;—a people, understood to be both enlightened and *Christianized*.

The coffee plant, which is only known on Java by its European appellation, and its intimate connexion with European despotism, was first introduced by the Dutch early in the eighteenth century, and has since formed one of the articles of their exclusive monopoly. The labour by which it is planted, and its produce collected, is included among the oppressions or forced services of the natives, and the delivery of it into the government stores, among the forced deliveries at inadequate rates. Previously to the year 1808, the cultivation of coffee was principally confined to the *Sunda* districts. There were but comparatively few plantations in the eastern districts, and the produce which they were capable of yielding did not amount to one-tenth part of the whole; but, under the administration of Marshal Daendels, this shrub usurped the soil destined for yielding the subsistence of the people, every other kind of cultivation was made subservient to it, and the withering effects of a government monopoly extended their influence indiscriminately throughout every province of the island.

In the *Sunda* districts, each family was obliged to take care of one thousand coffee plants; and in the eastern districts, where new and extensive plantations were now to be formed, on soils and in situations in many instances by no means favourable to the cultivation, five hundred plants was the prescribed allotment. No negligence could be practised in the execution of this duty: the whole operations of planting, cleaning, and collecting, continued to be conducted under the immediate superintendence of European officers, who selected the spot on which new gardens were to be laid out, took care that they were preserved from weeds and rank grass, and received the produce into store when gathered,

The coffee culture in the *Sunda* districts has sometimes been so severely exacted, that together with the other constant and heavy demands made by the European

authority on the labour of the country, they deprived the unfortunate peasants of the time necessary to rear food for their support. Many have thus perished by famine, while others have fled to the craggs of the mountains, where raising a scanty subsistence in patches of *gaga*, or oftener dependent for it upon the roots of the forest, they congratulated themselves on their escape from the reach of their oppressors. Many of these people, with their descendants, remain in these haunts to the present time: in their annual migrations from hill to hill, they frequently pass over the richest lands, which still remain uncultivated and invite their return; but they prefer their wild independence and precarious subsistence, to the horrors of being again subjected to forced services and forced deliveries at inadequate rates.

Who can blame them? And who cannot see in this natural consequence of excessive imposition the punishment of that severity which could so inconsiderately sin against duty, policy, and humanity? The price paid on delivery was little more than one dollar per hundred weight; while the same coffee was sold at Batavia, within fifty miles of the place where it was raised, at twenty dollars per hundred weight.

Pepper formerly was raised on Java in quantities sufficient to furnish the Dutch with the chief supply of the European market; but the system by which it was procured was too oppressive and unprincipled in its nature, and too impolitic in its provisions, to admit of long duration: and accordingly, in 1811, neither Bantam nor its dependencies furnished the European government with a single pound of the article.

The trade between Java and China is extensive; employing from eight to ten large vessels. They bring the Chinese adventurers, and are the usual channel of remittance to China of what savings, or accumulations have been made by the fortunate. Of these remittances a part is always formed by those edible birds' nests, which have puzzled the virtuosi of Europe, for several reasons; among others to discover their real origin; and also to determine whether they have any virtues, and of what nature those virtues are. As this subject is curious, and as it shews that the Chinese who derive so much advantage from the

desire of Europeans for foreign aliments, are themselves subject to the same mania, we shall transcribe a part of the information collected in this volume. It is well known, that these nests are the habitations of a kind of swallow, common in the Malayan islands. The price brought by nests of the best quality in the Canton market, has been forty dollars for rather more than a pound and a quarter, English weight. They are liable to be damaged by damp, and by breakage. It is not easy to calculate the whole quantity exported; but they afford duties to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

In the Malayan islands in general, but little care is taken of the rocks and caverns which produce this dainty, and the nests procured are neither so numerous nor so good as they otherwise would be. On Java, where perhaps the birds are fewer, and the nests in general less fine than those to be met with in some of the more Eastern islands, both the quantity and quality have been considerably improved by European management. To effect this improvement, the caverns which the birds are found to frequent are cleansed by smoking and burning of sulphur, and the destruction of all the old nests. The cavern is then carefully secured from the approach of man, the birds are left undisturbed to form their nests, and the gathering takes place as soon as it is calculated that the young are fledged. If they are allowed to remain until eggs are again laid in them, they lose their pure colour and transparency, and are no longer of what are termed the first sort. They are sometimes collected so recently after their formation, that time has not been given for the birds to lay or hatch her eggs in them, and these nests are considered as the most superior; but as the practice, if carried to any extent, would prevent the number of the birds from increasing, it is seldom resorted to, where the caverns are in the possession of those who have a permanent interest in their produce. Much of their excellence and peculiar properties, however, depend on the situation of the place in which they are formed. It has often been ascertained, for instance, that the same bird forms a nest of somewhat different quality, according as it constructs it in the deep recesses of an unventilated and damp cavern, or attaches it to a place where the atmosphere is dry and the air circulates freely. The nature of the diffe-



rent substances also to which they are fixed, seems to have some influence on their properties. The best are procured in the deepest caverns (the favourite retreat of the birds), where a nitrous dampness continually prevails, and where being formed against the sides of the cavern, they imbibe a nitrous taste, without which they are little esteemed by the Chinese. The principal object of the proprietor of a birds-nest rock is to preserve sufficient numbers of the swallows, by not gathering the nests too often, or abstracting those of the finer kinds in too great numbers, lest the birds should quit their habitations and emigrate to a more secure and inaccessible retreat. It is not unusual for a European, when he takes a rock under his superintendence, after ridding it of the old nests and fumigating the caverns, to allow the birds to remain undisturbed, two, three, or even more years, in order that they may multiply for his future advantage. When a bird's-nest rock is once brought into proper order, it will bear two gatherings in the year: this is the case with the rocks under the care of the officers of government at *Karang-bolang*.

In the vicinity of the rocks are usually found a few persons accustomed from their infancy to descend into these caverns, in order to gather the nests; an office of the greatest risk and danger, the best nests being sometimes many hundred feet within the damp and slippery opening of the rock. The gatherers are sometimes obliged to lower themselves by ropes (as at *Karang-bolang*) over immense chasms, in which the surf of a turbulent sea dashes with the greatest violence, threatening instant destruction in the event of a false step or an insecure hold. The people employed by government for this purpose were formerly slaves, in the domestic service of the minister or resident at the native court. To them the distribution of a few dollars, and the preparation of a buffalo feast after each gathering, was thought sufficient pay, and the sum thus expended constituted all the disbursements attending the gathering and packing, which is conducted by the same persons. This last operation is however carefully superintended by the resident, as the slightest neglect would essentially deteriorate the value of the commodity.

This will remind the reader of the perilous exertions of those who take the nests of the water birds on the rocks of Scotland, Shetland, and other northern countries. What risk of life, to supply a luxury to people, who themselves are too much enervated to encounter one

danger of a thousand incurred in this occupation!

Different nations have different modes of politeness. It is well known, that what in Europe is the height of civility, is in Asia, the extreme of rudeness. —But, perhaps, the Javan fashion of *squatting* before a superior, is not the least singular among expressions of respect. Does it import the readiness of the inferior to shrink, as it were, into *nothing*, on such occasions?—in order that the superior may be seen at full length?

The respect shewn to superior rank on Java is such, that no individual, whatever, his condition, can stand in the presence of a superior; neither can he address him in the same language in which he is spoken to. Not even the heir apparent, or the members of the royal family, can stand in the presence of the sovereign; the same restriction applies to the family of each subordinate chief. Were this mark of respect confined to the royal family alone, it might perhaps find a parallel in other eastern countries, where it is usual for the subject to prostrate himself before the sovereign, but in Java the nature of the government is such, that each delegated authority exacts the same marks of obeisance; so that, from the common labourer upward, no one dares to stand in the presence of a superior. Thus when a native chief moves abroad, it is usual for all the people of inferior rank among whom he passes, to lower their bodies to the ground till they actually sit on their heels, and to remain in this posture until he is gone by. The same rule is observed within doors; and instead of an assembly rising on the entrance of a great man, as in Europe, it sinks to the ground, and remains so during his presence.

This humiliating posture is called *dōdok*, and may be rendered into English by the term *squatting*. The practice is submitted to with the utmost cheerfulness by the people: it is considered an ancient custom, and respected accordingly. It was, however, in a great measure discontinued in the European provinces during the administration of the British government, who endeavoured to raise the lower orders, as much as was prudent, from the state of degradation to which their chiefs, aided by the Dutch authority, had subjected them; but it continued in force in the native provinces, in *Madura*, and to a certain extent in most of the districts at a distance from the seats of European government.

In travelling myself through some of the native provinces, and particularly in *Madura*, where the forms of the native government are particularly observed, I have often seen some hundreds drop on my approach, the cultivator quitting his plough, and the porter his load, on the sight of the *Tuan bezár's* carriage. At the court of *Sura-kerta*, I recollect that once, when holding a private conference with the *Susunan* at the residency, it became necessary for the *Raden adipáti* to be dispatched to the palace for the royal seal: the poor old man was as usual squatting, and as the *Susunan* happened to be seated with his face towards the door, it was full ten minutes before his minister, after repeated ineffectual attempts, could obtain an opportunity of rising sufficiently to reach the latch without being seen by his royal master. The mission on which he was dispatched was urgent, and the *Susunan* himself inconvenienced by the delay; but these inconveniences were insignificant, compared with the indecorum of being seen out of the *duduk* posture. When it is necessary for an inferior to move, he must still retain that position, and walk with his hands upon his heels until he is out of his superior's sight.

It may well be supposed, that, where the impositions of good manners are so onerous, and the deference due to rank is so binding, the disposition for pomp and shew, the desire for high-sounding titles and distinctions, is active and ingenious. Such, indeed, is the fact; and ceremony no where more scrupulously exacts its dues than on the island of Java. Into these particulars, however, we cannot enter; nor into a thousand others of different kinds, brought together by the inquisitive author. Necessity obliges us to contract our report; and, therefore, we insert at this time nothing more than a specimen of the Javanese poetry, and of the sentiments inculcated by means of the art of versification; omitting with much regret all references to the introductory remarks of Sir Thomas, on the language, the music, &c. of this people.

Men of this world! give not yourselves up  
To the pleasures of power and sensual  
gratification:

Neither be vain nor open to flattery,  
Lest caught in his toils,  
You fall into the hands of the devil.

.....

When none are selfish,  
And the great officers of the state, the  
nobles,  
And the petty officers, are all united  
together,  
Whatever may be the convulsions or the  
troubles of a kingdom,  
Still will the kingdom be great and prosperous.

When the power of the Sovereign  
Is envied by none,  
All are then united and none are disloyal.  
All will be prosperous and peaceful,  
The chiefs of provinces, the nobles, and the  
petty chiefs.

On which *Raja Adil* (the just king) thus  
spoke again:

"Oh *Yunan*, how many rules are there  
"For the prosperity of the subject?"  
To which *Patch Yunan* returned for answer,  
Treat not the subjects of your Majesty with  
cruelty,

But respect  
The descendants of honourable families;  
To the descendants even of low families  
Also shew kind treatment;  
Yet be careful how you take a liking to  
any one,

And raise him in the world.

If there is one who has merit  
And abilities  
Surpassing his equals,  
It is proper to raise him,  
And there is no shame in such an act.

But if one having neither merit,  
Ability, nor capacity,  
Should be promoted in his stead,  
Then would the world say it was improper;  
For one raised above his merits must *makan darah* (swallow blood).

Make not a chief  
Of one who is a knave or bears an ill character,  
And ask not advice  
From one who is ill disposed.

.....  
The manners of men should be correct;  
And in adopting an accurate conduct,  
Let your speech be modest and unassuming.

When thinking, let your countenance appear  
unruffled;  
And when your words are prepared, deliver them.

Be firm, but on no account bigotted,  
Lest you be held in contempt.

We are afraid that the character of  
these people as drawn by their late  
governor, demands more qualifications  
to render it accurate than he has  
thought proper to introduce. Yet, he

describes them as credulous, fond of omens, of prognostics, of pretenders to prophecy, and quacks. They observe days lucky and unlucky; they retain great veneration for certain antient temples, though in ruins; and they predicted the Governor's loss of office, because he had ventured, where none ever trod without meeting with a detriment of some kind. They are occasionally religious enthusiasts; they hope to recover their independence; they foster a contempt for trade; they are not proof against the corruption of the larger capitals; and those who push their fortune in the public service, are "frequently profligate and corrupt, exhibiting many of the vices of civilization without its refinement, and the ignorance and deficiencies of a rude state without its simplicity." We may add, that the higher orders are guilty of violence, deceit, and gross sensuality; and that the further any portion of the people is removed from the vices of the court, and intercourse with Europeans, the better are their morals, and the happier are not only they themselves, but their connexions.

[To be continued.]

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*Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity.* By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. 8vo. price 14s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1817.

ONLY those who acutely feel the sympathies of consanguinity and affinity, can justly estimate the anxiety that with unwearied patience watches the progress of disease in the objects of their affliction. But, if there be any disease which more especially calls out sympathy, that which manifests the alienation, or the absence of the rational powers, is the most distressing. Always uncertain in its duration, unsettled in its symptoms, and suspicious in its termination, it occasions a thousand anxieties, and perplexes the most flattering expectations with innumerable apprehensions. Of late, it has been the general opinion of the Faculty, that the disease encreases among the British Nation; and, within these few years, last past, that the encrease has been rapid. Certainly it has come for-

ward more prominently into public view, by means of various Acts of the Legislature for regulating Lunatic Asylums. This has acted probably, both as cause and effect, in regard of such opinion; and it must now be taken as a fact,—of the deepest interest to individuals, as well as importance to the public.

Several judicious and elaborate treatises have issued from the press, describing this disease, and proposing means of cure. Another is now before us, distinguished by good sense, and a spirit of remark and investigation. We have perused it with attention; perhaps with somewhat of a prepossession in favour of the ingenious and learned foreigner, from whose pen it has proceeded; for, though we have differed, and continue to differ,\* on many points from his well known theory respecting the parts of the brain as the seat of certain propensities and passions, yet, we never doubted that by directing his researches to that organ unremittingly he might suggest useful hints in reference to its perverted or suspended functions. Without referring to former opinions, we recommend the present volume to the consideration of medical men; especially to those who, on whom devolves the duty of forming a judgment and giving directions in cases of this nature. They will remember the author is a foreigner; and they will gather advantage from hints he incidentally affords; perhaps often, at least equal to those announced in his more regular discourse.

Diseases usually called *mental* are rather imperfections or interruptions of corporeal action; for, though the mind be susceptible of suffering, by regret, remorse, &c. and of joy, by gratification anticipated or actual, yet, to describe it as liable to disease, is to hazard the application of a term to a subject of which we know very little. When idiocy takes place from the birth, it may be thought, that some portion of the frame has not received its due developement. When, after a few years of life, the parts which form the head and surround the brain, are found too small, too large, or suffering under any distortion, there can be no wonder at the imperfect expansion

\* Compare LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. III. p. 582.

of faculties which Nature has appointed to be exercised by means of those parts. The defective operations of any of the senses may illustrate this. Some persons have weak eyes from their infancy; others can scarcely be said to enjoy the sense of hearing; there is some impediment in the auditory passages, or some imperfection in the auditory nerve. If these defects existed originally, and if nature has not perfected the parts, as life advanced, whatever depended on the actions of those parts, remains in constant imbecility, as it were unfinished, or incomplete.

This, which is obvious to all, because the organ of an external sense is affected, may illustrate what befalls a part, or parts of the brain, concealed from observation, because seated within the skull. The defect may be no less real, because hidden. And, as sometimes art is happily able to afford relief, if not cure, to certain painful maladies which affect external organs, so it may occasionally be of service in cases where the internal organs are affected. It must be acknowledged, that the undertaking is more arduous in proportion as the seat of the disease is more occult; nor can it be denied, that from this cause the number of cases beyond the reach of art is greatly increased. But, the study has by no means reached its acmé: the duty due by the Medical Art to suffering humanity commands the perseverance of skill, and attention; to which may be reserved discoveries beyond expectation, if not beyond hope.

Dr. Spurzheim divides his Observations into two parts: First, derangement of the external functions of the Mind,—disorders of voluntary motion—and of the Senses: Secondly, derangements of the internal functions of the Mind—diseases of the Brain—Insanity—its causes—its forms—its fits—prognosis, and treatment, moral and medical: with a description of a suitable establishment, &c. for the reception of patients.

Were this a proper occasion we could enlarge in reporting on the work. Our own experience confirms many of the Dr.'s observations; and others are evidently founded on good sense. The various forms of the disease demand the

most scrupulous attention, especially where legal evidence is in question; nor can we add our sanction, to the validity of some of the Dr.'s inferences favourable to patients, where legal acts are to be performed. Perhaps too, we have been accustomed to suspect the influence of other causes beside those alluded to by this writer; but suspicion is not proof. Were it possible to devise means of preventing the disease, or by preparing the patient, to give the disease a milder form, or diminished action, that, no doubt, would be peculiarly interesting to the public; but, "therein, the patient must minister to himself." We know what may exacerbate the disease; a contrary course of life may tend to moderate it. "To refrain,"—is, we believe, the best prescription that can be given generally; and this "formed into habit." Such, in one word, is the inference we draw from the causes assigned by the Dr. for the prevalence of this disorder in England; as the opinion of a sensible foreigner, we present them to our readers; the rest of the Volume we refer to the faculty.

I have divided insanity into idiotism, fatuity, and alienation. Idiotism from birth does not seem to be more frequent in England than in other countries. But I met, in the English institutions for insane, a greater number of fatuous; viz. those who by chronic alienations sunk into that state, or those who prove our ignorance with respect to the cure, that is, the chronic affections of the brain have produced in the organization alterations which cannot be cured, while it is the object of the healing art to prevent such organic changes. In saying so, I do not maintain that, in other countries, a better treatment is understood. Medical skill, as to insanity, seems to be every where equally advanced; I mean, the patient who could be cured by nature was cured, and medicine had very little or no merit in it. But as there were more insane persons in England, and as neither nature nor art were more successful in curing them, a greater number of incurable was the result.

Among the idiopathic causes of insanity, the activity of the cerebral functions is one of the most important. In England, indeed, this cause is very powerful. Here all faculties of the mind act with great energy. No nation in Europe, for instance,

in political and private views, has the right to indulge so much in the sentiment of self-esteem and independency; and the English do it to a great degree. Here every thing finds opposition, and opposition naturally excites the feelings. In England no plan will be conceived by the government, however salutary it may be to the country, without opposition. No church will be erected to explain the meaning of the Bible, but another preaching house will soon be in the neighbourhood to give another explanation. Every one may form a party, but he will find opposition. This spirit of party and opposition is continually nourished, and all selfish passions must be exasperated.—The fanciful gratification of the propensities is seen in many respects. Here only, two persons, in good humour and smiling, will shake hands, and then try to give to each other death-blows, while thousands of spectators are attracted.

Religious feelings are extremely active in this country, and may act without any restraint. Every one who thinks himself enlightened enough, or perhaps inspired by supernatural influence, may preach to all who listen to him. Whether he understands human nature, or is an artisan; whether he has studied the feelings of man, or has been employed in manual labour, that is no matter. He may consider the individuals of his congregation all alike, and speak to the mild, gloomy, and timid, as to the disobedient, hard-hearted, and stiff-necked. He may damn to hell and eternal pains all those who do not believe with him.—I am convinced that a gloomy preacher who does not know the God of Christians, and the method of instruction of the great Apostle, who modified his speech according to those to whom he spoke, in order to save them all, easily deranges a tender mind by his picture of a jealous God, of a God of wrath and of vengeance, by a language which is perhaps necessary to guide his own feelings. Indeed, how often must an anxious mind be overpowered! Moreover, it is easily conceived that individuals, who are anxious for their eternal beatitude, and listen to so many different explanations, torment their brains in order to find truth. Now, if at the same time other feelings are excited, it must occur that reflection and will are lost.

Ambition, a frequent cause of insanity, is not quiescent in England. Even in charitable works, ostentation is never forgotten. Moreover, England is a mercantile nation; the mind is continually occupied with speculations, wavers between

fear and hope, since the success depends on so many chances. Selfishness, the soul of commerce, easily becomes jealous, envious, and often calls on many other powers for assistance. In short, it seems to me that in England all feelings, selfish and liberal, religious and moral, low and high, are extremely active.

Not only the feelings, but also the intellectual faculties, have no restraint but that of their own power. If genius be not always encouraged, its activity at least is not suppressed, and every one may hope to profit by his labours and speculations in one way or other. Thus, the powerful activity of the mind seems to me a great cause why insanity is so frequent in England; and, indeed, it is a singular fact, that the greatest desire of man, his personal liberty, also has its bad effects.—“In despotic countries,” says Dr. Rush,\* “where the public passions are torpid, and where life and property are secured only by the extinction of domestic affections, madness is a rare disease. Of the truth of this remark,” continues Dr. Rush, “I have been satisfied by Mr. Stewart, the pedestrian traveller, who spent some time in Turkey; also by Dr. Scott, who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embassy to China, and by Mr. Jos. Roxes, a native of Mexico, who passed nearly forty years of his life among the civilized but depressed nations of that country. Dr. Scott informed me that he heard but of one single instance of madness in China.”

The other causes of insanity also act with great power in England. I have mentioned that luxury and cockering produce nervous complaints and insanity. Now, there is no country where comfort is enjoyed to such an extent, and where the richer classes are so numerous. In no country have so many individuals independent fortune, and can so much indulge in their fancies. Many cultivate their feelings at the expense of their body. In fact, proportionally, the rich are more vexed by nervous complaints and insanity than the poor.

Moreover, it is also certain that single persons are more disposed to madness than married people. But luxury and expensive fashions require in England a large fortune to enable a man to marry; hence only rich females have a claim to marriage, the others mourn in silence, and look for other sorts of satisfaction. Sometimes they have recourse to means which weaken the body and contribute to derange the mind. Now,

\* Med. Inquiries and Observations on the Diseases of the Mind, p. 69.



there is no doubt that in all countries, even where love is less restrained by fashion and law, the greatest number of insane females are the victims of amateness.

Great and sudden changes in our manner of living have a great influence on the body. Many English became lately extremely rich, and naturally changed their manner of living. Many for some time worked hard day and night; then they retired, and, being often without occupation, found their life tiresome, indulged their fancies, and suffered from various complaints.

I have spoken of the influence of circulation, and of the abdominal viscera, on the brain. The manner of living in England affects the nervous system and the digestive organs. Climate and weather require food and drink somewhat different from those in warmer countries, but the English evidently indulge too much in spirituous liquors. The abuse of spirits, and the habit of intoxication, is admitted as a frequent cause of insanity by all those who have treated on that disorder. The brain suffers immediately and mediately. The circulation in general, and the determination of blood to the head, are increased; several faculties are excited; others are suppressed; and various morbid changes successively result in the brain and abdominal viscera. Generally speaking, I have remarked that the brains of individuals who die in the hospitals in London are firmer than those on the Continent, and in Dublin. Nourishment is the probable cause.

I have mentioned that all causes must be considered, to explain the frequency of insanity in England. Hard drinking, for instance, cannot be the only cause; since the females, who in better classes cannot be accused of that fault, are in great numbers subject to insanity. It is possible, however, that a daughter may suffer for the faults of her father, whose dissipation might be the cause of her weakly and nervous constitution.

The manner of living in England is not conformable to dietetic principles. It is known that the same quantity of food taken at different times is better digested than taken at once, and that medicine administered in smaller and repeated doses, produces more effect than the whole quantity taken at once. The English commonly take one plentiful meal, and at a time when the circulation is naturally quicker, that is, towards the evening. Besides, they excite the circulation by strong wines, and tea; and instead of being

quiet during the time of digestion, like other living beings, they directly after dinner frequent crowded assemblies, are squeezed and tired, and have no place to repose. Is it then a wonder that dyspepsia, liver complaints, disorders of the abdominal viscera in general, and so many affections of the brain, are observed?

The manifestations of the mind depend on the body, and the body on climate and weather. The agreeable sensations of a mild climate, dry air, and a beautiful sky, give hilarity to the mind; while cold and moist weather make it gloomy. Insanity, indeed, is more common in climates where cold and warm frequently alternate; but it is most frequent where the air is moist and cold, and accompanied at the same time with a cloudy sky. Gloominess, indeed, is not rare in England.

All other causes are common to the inhabitants of England, and of other countries: in females, for instance, pregnancy, difficult parturition, the preparing of nutriment for the infant; in both sexes transpositions of various morbid causes to the brain, &c.—Before I finish, I beg the preceding remarks to be considered as hints to both the attention and examination of medical men. It is not sufficient to mention the rapid progress of this alarming disease, we must also try to contribute to the elucidation of the causes. In preventing them, we are of greater use to society than in taking care of the moral treatment of the patients.

It is not because the Dr. contemns the moral treatment of the patient that he places it after other attentions; but because he wishes the public to consider those causes which are more especially in their own power. It cannot be expected that an insane patient should cure himself; but, it may be expected that common sense should withhold a man in health from rushing on those dangers, or indulging in those propensities, which *naturally*, and, so to say, inevitably, bring on disease. The present state of society in England, the liberty, the wealth, the refinement, are blessings; but, if their action be so powerful, and so dangerous, it becomes the whole nation to enjoy them with discretion—if not with apprehension.

A few representations of heads and skulls of idiots or insane persons are added to the volume, as illustrations of the Dr.'s theory and remarks.

*Religious Liberty stated and enforced on the Principles of Scripture and Common Sense*, in six Essays, with Notes and an Appendix. By Thomas Williams. 8vo. Williams and Co. London. 1816.

Mr. Williams informs us in an Advertisement, that the substance of these Essays was originally delivered in the form of Lectures before the "Christian Philological Society," where they received distinction and applause. But, if we mistake not, as a published work, they expose the courageous author to the cuffs and buffets of all parties in the Religious World. He demands liberty for every body; whereas the object of each Party is, to acquire, or to ensure, liberty for itself. He insists that no man is bound to give account to another of his sentiments; that no man has a right to dictate to another, on any point of Religion:—"with the exception" says every sect in existence, "of OURSELVES." And here extremes unite. The Catholic exclaims, *con spirito*, "Out of our Church is no Salvation;" and Mr. Williams has already experienced the kindness of some who, professing the utmost distance from Popery, hold more than one of its tenets with a convulsive firmness. The subject should ensure friends to the performance; but, if after all, the writer prove to be the man in the world the best pleased with his work; he knows the world well enough to suppress all emotions of surprize, and to pity where he cannot effectually instruct.

We are afraid, that Mr. W. entertains too favourable a notion of the Primitive Christians, on the subject of unity and fellowship. What the doctrines of the Gospel were, we know; but, it requires greater intimacy with the state of opinions in the early ages than falls to the share of most men, to judge properly on their effects among those who embraced the faith of Christ. Previous to the promulgation of that faith, there existed numerous sects among the Jews:—the Sadducees, the Pharisees, the Essenes; the heresy, afterwards called the Gnostic, was rising; the Schools of the

heathen furnished opposing tenets innumerable; and the converts from these Sects, brought their old habits with them into the Church. Hence the writers of the New Testament found ample cause to exhort to love and concord; and the writings of their immediate successors are filled with scarcely any thing else. The Jewish (Christian) Church, and the Gentile (Christian) Church, retained their original distinctions, as recorded in the Acts, during several centuries; and do, indeed, retain them to this day. When Mr. W. says the primitive Churches "were like the chords of a harp, not all tuned to the same note, but by the same standard," we doubt his inference; though we know that Ignatius describes the Ephesian Church as being "fitted as exactly to the bishop, as the strings are to the harp. Therefore in your concord, and agreeing Charity, Jesus Christ is sung; and every individual among you assists in the Chorus: that being all consonant in love, and taking up the song of God, ye may in perfect unity, with one voice, sing to the Father." The reader will observe the use of the musical terms here; and no doubt, they were applicable to that Church, at that time; but, alas! the comparison was not descriptive of every church; or of all churches in relation to each other: not a few "grated harsh discord;" not a few sneered at sister Churches "who did not keep Easter as we, the orthodox, keep it:"—a relic this of the original opposition between the Hebrews, and the Gentiles.

It is a manifest error to suppose that Christianity introduced discord upon Earth; the principles of contention were in existence, and even active, long before; but, when this new doctrine became popular, it offered a fresh object to former heart-burnings, and the church became the theatre of strife in support of contrary opinions; to the infinite detriment and disgrace of all concerned. Nor is it Christianity, that now causes the various animosities by which the church is pestered: they take their rise in the perversities of the human heart, and in the mistaken views of men, for the most part, who being zealous for

the truth, are but the more headstrong in error.

To prevent, or to remedy this evil is difficult; perhaps scarcely possible: Nor would it be that destructive evil which it is, did it not break communion among Christians, and cause separation of interests for frivolous causes. Contradictory Articles of Faith, are, no doubt, important causes of distinction; but diversity of opinion, may exist where no Article of Faith is involved; nor is an opinion, merely as such, to be raised to the rank of an Article of Faith.—“To bear and to forbear,” is the most promising *recipe* we know for the disorder; and *taken in time* it will generally effect a cure.

We cannot but differ from the ingenious writer on some points:—for instance, he seems inclined to suppose that professors were admitted to the Eucharist, in antient times, *previous* to Baptism: we recollect no instance of this. He imagines that immorality, *only* was cause for expulsion from Christian communities: this, in our opinion is more than doubtful; and certainly, other causes beside immorality, contributed to *keep out* those who were *cut*; whether they had not been admitted, or whether they had been expelled after admission; and this, from the earliest, even from the Apostolic times.

To do the writer justice, he denounces his censures with impartiality and little reserve. The triple Tiara receives condemnation without remission; the Inquisition finds the same fate; the politics of Ferdinand and the Bourbons meet with but a slender portion of pity; and in our own country, from Archbishop Laud, down to late informations against field preaching, Mr. W. advocates the cause of Religious Liberty, at the expense of some very prominent characters.

Nor does his condemnation fall lightly on bigots who professing the principles of liberty, practised those of tyranny. On this subject, we shall set an extract or two before our readers; partly in support of our suggestion that extremes may meet; and partly to justify the hint already given, that the author must make up his mind to the due quantity of cuffs and buffets from every quarter.

It is well known that the Presbyterians in the days of the unhappy Charles, complained bitterly of the mandates on the subject of Religion, which were enforced by the Episcopahians:—when they came into power, did they avoid the same crime? Let our Author answer:

The solemn league and covenant was imposed, and rigorously exacted of all people, as they would escape the brand and penalty of *malignants*. Many of the Episcopal clergy both in the city and country were expelled their livings.” The “Hard Measure” given to the excellent Bishop Hall, in the sequestration of his living, the sale of his effects, the imprisonment of his person, and the treatment of his family, with the Vandal-like treatment of Cathedral and Parish churches, merit, not only censure, but execration. Yet because the blessed cause of persecution did not advance fast enough, the Corporation of London “presented a remonstrance to the Parliament, desiring a strict course for suppressing all private and separate congregations; that all Anabaptists, heretics, &c. [who] conformed not to the public discipline [might] be declared and proceeded against; that all [should] be required to obey the government settled, or to be settled; and that none disaffected to the Presbyterian Government be employed in any place of public trust.”

The following character of Toleration is from a zealous Presbyterian, and expressed the general sentiment of the age. “*Toleration* will make the kingdom a chaos, a Babel, another Amsterdam, a Sodom, an Egypt, a Babylon, yea worse than all these: certainly it would be the most provoking sin against God, that ever Parliament was guilty of in this kingdom; it proves the cause and foundation of all kinds of damnable heresies, and blasphemies. Toleration is the grand work of the devil, his masterpiece and chief engine he works by at this time, to uphold his tottering kingdom; it is the most compendious, ready, sure way to destroy all religion, lay all waste, and bring in all evil; it is a most transcendent, catholique and fundamental evil for this kingdom of any that can be imagined. As original sin is the fundamental sin of all sin, having the seed and spawn of all in it; so toleration hath all errors in it, and of all evils; it is against the whole stream and current of scripture, both in the Old and New Testament, both in matters of faith and manners, both general and particular commands; it overthrows all relations, both political, ecclesiastical, and oeconomical,

&c." And speaking of the various sectaries endeavouring to obtain freedom for their own religious opinions, the Author adds, "All the devils in hell, and their instruments, were at work to promote toleration." *T. Edwards's Gangraena*, P. i. p. 57, 58.

Well; those who fled from Persecution at home, certainly abstained from Persecution abroad: O! very certainly; as Mr. W. proves clearly; though he has not appealed, as he might have done, to the famous "*blue laws*" of Massachusetts: perhaps, he thought the following were sufficiently *black*.

This act ordained, that whosoever should introduce a Quaker into the Colony should forfeit 100*l*. and that any one who should conceal or entertain such an one, should be fined forty-shillings *per hour*, while he thus protected him. As to the Quakers themselves, every male should for the first offence have one ear cut off, and be sent to work in the house of correction; for the second the other ear, and be sent back to the same confinement. Women, for the two first offences were to be severely whipped, and confined to hard labour as the men. For third offence, either sex was to have the tongue bored through with a hot iron, and to be sent back to slavery!

These laws, though executed with a severity even beyond the letter, were yet found insufficient to keep away these unwelcome visitors; therefore sundry ministers of the *Independent* denomination (mark that!) petitioned to have their crime made capital, and it was in consequence made banishment "*upon pain of death*." Three

\* The preamble to this act is so curious that I cannot forbear subjoining it in a Note. "Whereas there is a pernicious sect, commonly called *Quakers*, lately risen, who by word and writing have published and maintained many dangerous and horrid tenets, and do take upon them to change and alter the received laudable customs of our nation in giving civil respect to equals, or reverence to superiors, whose actions tend to undermine the civil government, and also to destroy the order of the churches, by denying all *established* forms of worship, and by withdrawing from orderly church fellowship, allowed and approved by all *orthodox* professors of the truth—whereby divers of our inhabitants have been infected; for prevention thereof, this Court doth order and enact, that every person or persons of the *curst* sect of the Quakers, who is *not* an inhabitant of, but is found within this jurisdiction, shall be apprehended without warrant, where no magistrate is at hand, by any constable, commissioner, or select man—who shall commit the said person to close prison, there to remain without bail, until the next court of assistants, where they shall have a legal trial: and being convicted to be of the sect of the Quakers, shall be sentenced to be banished,

men and one woman were actually *hanged* at Boston,\* and the persecution would have gone on, but for a *mandamus* from King Charles II. who conceived that the right of persecution belonged exclusively to him.

What, now, shall be said in favour of a Protestant Inquisition, as compared with the Popish Holy Office? wherein do they differ? What shall be said of men who having demonstrated how contrary to the Gospel were certain vindictive proceedings in Old England, discovered that they were highly proper, pious, and edifying in New England? And these, all the while, were ministers of the Gospel of peace! they were "*followers of the Lamb!*" Whatever we may think of the uncontrolled Liberty contended for by Mr. Williams, we are almost tempted to take refuge in it against such infuriate perversions of civil authority; such diametrical opposites to every principle of Scripture, and every dictate of common sense.

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*A Glance at the State of Public Affairs, as far as relates to the Influence of Money and Finance on Manufactures and Commerce.* 8vo. pp. 90. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

THE state of public affairs fluctuates so rapidly, that we hold it unsafe to give a decided opinion on obtaining a glance at them. The arguments of this writer are unfavourable to the view of things taken by the Public Officers of the state; yet, since the work has appeared, the funds have risen enormously, and the revival of trade is announced from almost all quarters, with the anticipations of an abundant harvest. The prudence of watching events is greater than that of foretelling them. But, to shew that even our great remaining enemy, the national debt, is no invincible cause of alarm, we adduce this writer's evidence of there being silver and gold enough in the world to pay it.—Who's afraid?

Molena, in his interesting History of Chili, states, that at Uspalata there is a

*upon pain of death*."—The Act goes on to inflict the like punishment upon *inhabitants* found guilty of the same offence.

\* Holmes's American Annals, vol. 1. p. 312. London Edition.

*lode* of silver ore, nine feet thick, which is known to extend through the country 90 miles, and supposed to stretch out 300, and that smaller veins branch out from it. The country is evidently very much intersected by these minerals. What quantity of metal this singular vein may contain, it is almost impossible to conjecture; but, by those who have any knowledge of mining, it will readily be presumed that it cannot descend less than 100 fathoms. Estimating its descent only at 20 fathoms, the specific gravity of the ore at four times the weight of water, which is much less than silver ore usually weighs, and the quantity of silver contained therein to be only 15 per cent. of the weight of the ore, each cubic foot of ore will contain  $45\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. troy, of silver. This will make each mile of the *lode* of ore, supposing it uniformly of this thickness, and to be 20 fathom deep, to contain 282,664,000 lbs. troy. Without any allowance for the alloy, which in standard silver reduces its value one-twelfth, this will, at the average price, amount to 806,553,000l. sterling; which very much exceeds the amount of the national debt, after deducting what the commissioners hold on account of the government.

The mines in South America, belonging to the Portuguese, are not so well known to us as those in the possession of Spain. The produce of these was unknown, while the government had the power to conceal it; and, were the productive powers of the former disclosed, they would probably be found to contain a proportionable quantity of gold. This of all metals is the most capable of concealment, from the small space it occupies; and is, in all probability, the most general, though as yet found only in small quantities, except in South America and Africa. The French had been apprised of its existence, in *large masses*, in Africa; but they were deprived of an easy access to it by one of the provisions in the treaty of 1802. This was in consequence of private information, which our government received, of the designs entertained by the French government.

An increase in the annual productions of the South American mines may be reasonably expected, in consequence of a more general knowledge of that country by persons capable of turning it to a valuable account, as well as by the introduction of steam-engines, for the purpose of draining the mines which have been flooded. This expectation is strengthened by the recent discoveries of metals in our own country.

Within the last fifty years, the county of Cornwall has been found to contain copper in abundance, though it had been supposed to contain only the ore of tin. On the

Alpine side of the island, from Cornwall to the north of Scotland, the beds of many rivulets contain grains of pure gold, indicating the existence of the metal in masses yet undiscovered.—From the mine at Beer-alstone, which has lain dormant since the time of Queen Elizabeth, more than 100 ounces of silver have been obtained from a ton of lead: and, as the mine at Newland, near Keswick, which contains copper, *saturated with gold*, and which was abandoned on account of the water, is soon likely to be drained, the probability is, that an additional quantity of gold will be thussent into the market.

And now, be it known, that the Panoramic corps is so stupid as to wish that the right owners may retain their property in these mountains of money, and that our countrymen may obtain them only by the products of their labours; and then, not in masses of miles, but, gradually, as their goods meet a demand. What our own mines may produce, we allow to find its way to the money market, and the national stores; we give leave to those who please, to erect steam engines and to work them: we have no fear of the prejudicial effects resulting from *copper saturated with gold*, except to the miners employed in digging and smelting; but as to the Alps of silver in Chili, there let them be, till honestly come by. We say the same of the *large masses* of Gold in Africa: and we rejoice from mere philanthropy that the French were deprived of easy access to them—unless that access were purchased by an extensive vent for the exportable commodities of Europe.

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#### *A Practical Introduction to Botany.*

By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S., &c. sm. 8vo. Price 4s. 6d. Gale and Fenner, London. 1817.

A NEAT work, that claims no distinction on account of superior merit, execution, or novelty. It may, however, answer the purpose of a kind of index to Botanical terms, and may form a pleasing companion for the garden. Nothing can equal the improvement to be derived from the study of Nature; and, as Botanical terms are an exercise for the memory, the presence of the subject that explains them fixes the application and the composition of the term most strongly on the mind; to which this little work may essentially contribute.



*A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage to Pitcairn's Island*; including an interesting sketch of the present state of the Brazils, and of Spanish South America. By Lieut. J. Shillibeer, R. M. 8vo.—Second Edition. Price 8s. 6d. Law and Whittaker, London. 1817.

THE rapid vicissitudes lately experienced by South America, in common with other parts of the world, have deprived the title to this Volume of much of its application to the *present* state of that continent; whether in reference to the Portuguese, or to the Spanish parts of it. What this officer saw in 1814, he has laudably minuted down in his journal, and faithfully reported to the Public; it is not, therefore, his fault, if the three years elapsed since his visit, have produced events, to which a new and distinct interest attaches. The almost infinitely varied services on which the British Navy has been employed within a few years last past have afforded opportunities of observation to naval officers, and others, from which we hope the Public will derive essential benefit; and, we acknowledge for ourselves, that we receive communications from such quarters with a readiness bordering on partiality. The writer need not fear the severity of criticism from any true critic.

The original destination of the *Briton* was not to cruise in the South Seas; but intelligence received by the Captain, Sir T. Staines, while lying at Rio Janeiro, induced that officer to extend his voyage, in search of the American frigate the *Essex*, commanded by Captain Porter, who had recently captured several of the British South Sea Whalers. The narrative bears very hard on the Character of that officer; and, whatever may be thought in America of his exploits, he will pass among the British for a tyrant and a brute, unless he can clear himself, by competent evidence, from imputations which equally dishonour himself, and the flag of his Country. He is charged with being "not content with burning their villages [on the island of Typee] and destroying their trees; he inhumanly and wantonly shot fourteen

of their defenceless brethren." Hence, "*Te Keeno Porter maté, maté, Typee*;" the wicked and brutal Porter murdered the Typees, was the best word they could afford him; and their joy at hearing he was taken prisoner, was excessive. His conduct towards his European prisoners was equally barbarous; and equally disgraceful to an officer commissioned by a Country calling itself civilized.

We thus particularly mark this instance, because we wish that the minds of all officers acting at a distance from home, should be deeply impressed with the conviction that their actions will be brought to light, and their characters investigated; and because, in the course of our reading, we have noticed with pain, and sometimes with horror, various instances of outrages committed in remote parts, by Americans, whom the sufferers did not, indeed, they could not, distinguish from our own countrymen; they speaking the same language, and presenting so nearly the same appearance. This, by reflexion, defames the character of our own people.

But, the principal attraction of the volume, is, beyond all doubt, the interesting account it gives of the British colony on Pitcairn's island; here stated to amount to nearly fifty persons. This has engaged our pages at least twice already;\* we cannot, therefore, but acknowledge a sympathy with these islanders, descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*; they engage our affection, and very willingly would we do them good. The description given of them, by the present writer is far from diminishing this inclination.

It appears that on Sept. 2. the *Briton* left the Marquesa islands for Valpariso; but in the second watch of the night, was surprised by the sight of an island. Day-light discovered huts, cultivation, and people; some of whom launched their little canoes through the surf, and approached the ship. Surprise was heightened to astonishment, when these canoes hailed the ship, in perfect English, and enquired her name, and who commanded her? The mention of the names of Bligh, and of Christian, soon

\* Vide LIT. PAN. Vol. VI. p. 920. X. 215.

led to a discovery of the relation of these islanders to their visitors; and the eldest native of the island, Friday Fletcher October Christian, son of the mutineer, came on board, and conducted himself with the utmost propriety. Our readers are acquainted with the fate of Christian; and they know that the real name of the patriarch of the colony, now called John Adams, is *Alexander Smith*; or, that the ship-name of Alexander Smith, was previously John Adams, which family name he has resumed; and this we think quite as likely. The explanation given by these young men of their manners, is highly pleasing: their confession of faith is the regular creed, "I believe in God the Father," &c: their prayer, "I will arise and go to my Father," &c: their preference of the English language in their common speech; their acknowledgment of King George for their king; their recollection of Mayhew Folger, captain of the only ship that had landed on the island, equally excite our interest.

Before we had finished our interrogatories the hour of breakfast had arrived, and we solicited our half countrymen, as they styled themselves, to accompany us below, and partake of our repast, to which they acquiesced without much ceremony. The circle in which we had surrounded them being opened, brought to the notice of Mackey, a little black terrier. He was at first frightened, ran behind one of the officers, and looking over his shoulder said, pointing to the dog, "I know what that is, it is a dog, I never saw a dog before—will it bite?" After a short pause, he addressed himself to Christian, saying with great admiration, "It is a pretty thing too to look at, is it not?"

The whole of them were inquisitive, and in their questions as well as answers, betrayed a very great share of natural abilities.

They asked the names of whatever they saw, and the purposes to which it was applied. This, they would say, was pretty,—that they did not like, and were greatly surprized at our having so many things which they were not possessed of in the Island.

The circumstance of the dog, the things which at each step drew their attention or created their wonder, retarded us on our road to the breakfast table, but arriving there, we had a new cause for surprize. The astonishment which before had been

so strongly demonstrated in them, was now become conspicuous in us, even to a much greater degree than when they hailed us in our native language; and I must here confess I blushed when I saw nature in its most simple state, offer that tribute of respect to the Omnipotent Creator, which from education I did not perform, nor from society had been taught its necessity. Before they began to eat; on their knees, and with hands uplifted did they implore permission to partake in peace what was set before them, and when they had eaten heartily, resuming their former attitude, offered a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for the indulgence they had just experienced. Our omission of this ceremony did not escape their notice, for Christian asked me whether it was not customary with us also. Here nature was triumphant, for I should do myself an irreparable injustice, did I not with candour acknowledge, I was both embarrassed and wholly at a loss for a sound reply, and evaded this poor fellow's question by drawing his attention to the cow, which was then looking down the hatchway, and as he had never seen any of the species before, it was a source of mirth and gratification to him.

The hatred of these people to the blacks is strongly rooted, and which doubtless owes its origin to the early quarrels which Christian and his followers had with the Otaheiteans after their arrival at Pitcairn's; to illustrate which I shall here relate an occurrence which took place at breakfast.

Soon after young Christian had begun, a West Indian Black, who was one of the servants, entered the gun room to attend table as usual. Christian looked at him sternerly, rose, asked for his hat, and said, "I don't like that black fellow, I must go," and it required some little persuasion, before he would again resume his seat. The innocent Quashe was often reminded of the anecdote by his fellow servants.

After coming along side the ship, so eager were they to get on board, that several of the canoes had been wholly abandoned, and gone adrift. This was the occasion of an anecdote which will show most conspicuously the good nature of their dispositions, and the mole resorted to in deciding a double claim. The canoes being brought back to the ship, the Captain ordered that one of them should remain in each, when it became a question to which that duty should devolve; however it was soon adjusted, for Mackey observed that he supposed they were all equally anxious to see the ship, and the fairest way would be for them to cast lots, as then there would be no ill will on either side. This was acceded to, and

those to whom it fell to go into the boat, departed without a murmur.

Scarcity of provisions obliged Capt. Sir T. Staines to contract his stay at the island to a few hours; during which time, none but the Captains went on shore; where they were received by the Head of the family, John Adams, who is described as a fine looking old man, approaching to sixty years of age. He denied being active in the mutiny. Says the informant of our author,

"He told me he was perfectly aware how deeply he was involved; that by following the fortune of Christian, he had not only sacrificed every claim to his country, but that his life was the necessary forfeiture for such an act, and he supposed would be exacted from him was he ever to return: notwithstanding all these circumstances, nothing would be able to occasion him so much gratification as that of seeing once more, prior to his death, that country which gave him birth, and from which he had been so long estranged.

"There was a sincerity in his speech, I can badly describe it—but it had a very powerful influence in persuading me these were his real sentiments. My interest was excited to so great a degree, that I offered him a conveyance for himself, with any of his family who chose to accompany him. He appeared pleased at the proposal, and as no one was then present, he sent for his wife and children. The rest of this little community surrounded the door. He communicated his desire, and solicited their acquiescence. Appalled at a request not less sudden than in opposition to their wishes, they were all at a loss for a reply.

His charming daughter, although inundated with tears, first broke the silence. "Oh do not, Sir," said she, "take from me my father! do not take away my best—my dearest friend." Her voice failed her—she was unable to proceed—leaned her head upon her hand, and gave full vent to her grief. His wife too (an Otaheitean) expressed a lively sorrow. The wishes of Adams soon became known among the others, who joined in pathetic solicitation for his stay on the Island. Not an eye was dry—the big tear stood in those of the men—the women shed them in full abundance. I never witnessed a scene so fully affecting, or more replete with interest. To have taken him from a circle of such friends, would have ill become a feeling heart, to have forced him away in opposition to their joint and earnest entreaties, would have been an outrage on humanity.

An assurance that no such design was meditated, restored tranquillity to the community, a community pledged to each other by the tenderest connections, by general consanguinity, and reciprocal affection. The young men are described as finely formed, and of manly features; industrious, and ingenious; the young women as innocent, sensible, and modest, with beautiful and open countenances.

The Island itself has an exceedingly pretty appearance, and I was informed by Christian, every part was fertile and capable of being cultivated. The coast is every way bound with rocks, insomuch that they are at all times obliged to carry their little boats to the village, but the timber is of so light a nature that one man is adequate to the burden of the largest they have.

Each family has a separate allotment of land, and each strive to rival the other in their agricultural pursuits, which is chiefly confined to the propagation of the Yam, and which they have certainly brought to the finest perfection I ever saw. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, were brought with them in the Bounty, and have been since reared with great success. The pigs also came by the same conveyance, as well as goats and poultry. They had no pigeons, and I am sorry to say no one thought of leaving those few we had on board, with them.

The pigs have got into the woods, and many are now wild. Fish of various sorts are in abundance. We learn that several books belonging to Capt. Bligh, were in possession of Adams; but, we do not discover any traces of the art of writing being in practice among these people. If Adams, himself, did not possess it—for he was but a common seaman—then will these our half countrymen, soon forget their relation; after a few generations their language will no longer distinguish them; and they will, indeed, populate an island in the South Sea, but their history will become a blank—a mere undistinguishable, and perhaps absurd, tradition.

Such no doubt, is the history of those families which now inhabit other islands. Accidents have driven them, here or there, as the wind happened to blow, when they were out at sea. The few arts they possessed, the means

of procuring the scanty supplies they required, were all they could bequeath to their posterity; and their posterity not long retaining any recollection of their ancestors, found themselves on the island, without knowing their origin, or whence they descended.

It is our duty to add, that intentions were cherished of sending to Pitcairn's island supplies, and assistances; whether they still continue, or whether expectations for that purpose have been transferred to Otaheite, or to Port Jackson, we have not the means of ascertaining. See *L. P. N. S.* Vol. III. 858.

The rest of this voyage consists of a visit to Juan Fernandez, rendered famous by the residence of Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe; and by the shelter it afforded Lord Anson;—of a description of Callao, of Lima, and of the Inquisition there; a bundle of papers from which, obtained during its suppression, was brought away by Lieut. S., and may, possibly, meet the eye of the public. The voyage home offers nothing extraordinary.

The plates annexed to this volume are the sketches of a novice, not of a master in the art of engraving: they nevertheless give an idea of the places they represent; and we wish that all our officers should possess the same skill, as a source of amusement to themselves, and gratification to the public.

*Correspondence between a Mother and her Daughter at School.* By Mrs. Taylor, Author of *Maternal Solitude*, and Jane Taylor, Author of *Display*, &c. sm. 8vo. Price 5s. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1817.

It is saying much, to say that these Ladies manifest in the work before us the same talents, with the same steady desire of communicating instruction, as distinguish their former productions. The Vehicle they have chosen is ingenious; and admits a great variety of incident. The period to which it is here limited, a single year, is however too short to allow of more than a selection; and the age of the Daughter, fifteen, confines the advice to that time of life. A wider space would have afforded opportunity for the action of

events, and the communication of opinions, more general, and perhaps more useful; as to the major part of young ladies quit the parental roof at an earlier period of life; and stand in need of advice suited to their years, which none could introduce more acceptably than these correspondents.

The incidents in their order, are, first a School-friendship, with its usual fate, a subsequent rupture; emulation, which should never be suffered to degenerate into rivalry; disdain of others less favoured by cultivation of the understanding; dress; disappointment; usefulness, compared with more shewy qualities; forwardness not unmingled with display; behaviour; jealousy; and reflection on time past.

That these are treated with spirit and skill, will readily be believed by all who perused the former specimens of these Ladies' powers. That the letters themselves are highly moral and even pious, will be equally expected. An extract from a letter of the Daughter to her Mother, will enable our readers to judge themselves:

I have been sitting a long time, with the pen in my hand, considering whether I should expose my vanity and folly, by confessing a little mortification I had the first week or two of the vacation: but as it did me a great deal of good, I think I must tell you. I mentioned in my last, that Miss Morrison was staying here with me; and, from what I then said, you would, perhaps, perceive that I fancied myself, in many things, very much her superior. Yes, mamma, I felt this so much,—so much more, indeed, than I was aware,—that I made no doubt Mrs. W. thought the same; and concluded, that she would value my company much the most; feel hers a kind of interruption; and address her conversation chiefly to me. But, instead of this, her attentions were so equally divided between us, that it would have been impossible for any body to guess which of us she preferred. I should not have regarded her bestowing even more kindness upon Miss Morrison, if she had but flattered me by engaging in conversation with me, on subjects that would not have interested her. But as she did not, I concluded it was only from delicacy to Miss Morrison's feelings; and still hoped, that she would take some opportunity, when we were alone, to say as much.—

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But, although there were many opportunities, nothing of the kind was said, or hinted at.

Mrs. W. had several little jobs to be done during the vacation, in which she requested our assistance. This we both willingly gave; and nothing would have gratified me more, than rendering myself useful to her. But, in almost every thing we undertook, Miss Morrison succeeded better than I. She did things more adroitly, and readily, notwithstanding my anxiety to do my best. Mrs. W. I saw, was pleased with her; especially as in all she did, her manner was so obliging and attentive. At last, I thought of something in which I was pretty sure she could not rival me. It was Mrs. W.'s birth-day; and I determined, foolish as I was, to write some verses on the occasion. I was nearly the whole day about it; and as soon as they were finished, I went to leave them in her closet, where she would find them in the evening. In the closet I found Miss Morrison; who shewed me a large pile of Christmas bills, which she had been employed all day in casting up for Mrs. W.

At supper time, Mrs. W. came down, with a kind smile on her face, my verses in one hand, and these bills in the other. And first she thanked me, more than I deserved, for my address to her; and added, that "it was certainly very well for a *first attempt*." I cannot say this compliment quite equalled my expectations, especially as I knew it was by no means a *first attempt*. But I was still less satisfied with myself, when she said, turning to Miss Morrison, "My dear, I have examined several of these bills, and I find they are quite right; and I thank you: you have been very useful to me; you have saved me a great deal of time and trouble to-day." Indeed, mamma, I felt at that moment very much humbled; and I felt (what I believe Mrs. W. wished me to feel) that, although a better education has certainly given me the advantage of Miss Morrison, in some respects, yet that in many useful qualities she quite as much surpasses me; and, that there is by no means so great a difference between us as I vainly imagined. I have since thought less of myself and better of her; and you cannot think how much easier and happier I have been, since I gave up all thought of pre-eminence: and Mrs. W. I think has been better pleased with me.

This example of a truly liberal spirit is well worth attention and imitation by young ladies, who not seldom discover, and confess in after life, that the excellencies of their companions were the

occasion of unwarrantable grudging and heart-burnings. A cheerful acknowledgment of the good qualities of others always acts favourably on personal character, and is reflected on with pleasure. It is doing as we would be done by. We have reason to think that the following is founded on fact. How few conversations would bear this test?

MY DEAR LAURA,—As you have found it necessary to set a guard upon your thoughts, I hope you are also aware of the importance of brilling "that unruly member," which "as no man can tame," so, surely, no woman can be too careful to restrain. At a female seminary, where so many triflers, at a trifling age, are assembled, great watchfulness, in this respect, must be needful. I was once present in a young party (when I myself was young) where unrestrained license had been given to our loquacity. After a while, one of the company, more silent than the rest, drew out her pencil, and wrote down, unobserved, the heterogeneous conversation. This paper she afterwards read to us, and, certainly, each appeared ashamed of her own part. This, though only done in playfulness, might afford a useful hint to every one present; the young lady herself, and other young ladies not excepted.

Those who accustom themselves to contemplate the human character, especially with a view to their *own*, will observe and lament the frivolity of mind which characterises a large proportion of society.—The levities of youth, are, indeed, sometimes cured by age and experience. Yet they too frequently prove ineffectual; and the frivolous character as she advances in life, after affording a theme for ridicule, becomes, at length, an object only of pity.

Yet, do not mistake me: I would not spread a gloom over the spring of life, or wish you to assume a gravity unsuitable to your age. The playful vivacity of youth is ever pleasing, because it is natural; and may be indulged without incurring the censure of frivolity. I say this, to caution you against extremes; as it sometimes happens, that those who are disgusted with the levity of their companions, assume an air and demeanour inconsistent with their years, and which is more calculated to excite dislike than respect. So difficult is it to observe a wise medium: so apt are the young, especially, whatever habits, or notions, or manners they adopt, to carry them to excess; and to suffer those views to be injurious, which are calculated to be beneficial to the character



*Observations on the Importance of Gibraltar to Great Britain, &c.* by Capt. Christopher Clarke. 8vo. Hatchard. London. 1817.

WE are far from censuring a little deviation from the direct line of his profession in a Gentleman whose intentions are evidently directed to the public benefit: and, though we do not altogether admit his opinion that the British nation undervalues Gibraltar, yet we confess our obligations to him for pointing out further particulars by which that important fortress may become still more important. It is, in a sense, one of the keys to the Mediterranean: it may be made, says our Author, the key to an immense commerce, with Spain, with Morocco, with the interior of Africa. We recommend the Author's ideas to the consideration of our merchants: they are hints for practical men. But, our readers will be pleased to see this writer's account of "the old rock" and the famous town; and this we shall set before them, in his own words.

By far the greater part of the population consists of foreigners, such as Spaniards, Portuguese, Jews, Genoese, &c. who can feel no motive to advance the interests of Great Britain: many of them are refugees of a dangerous description.

The shipping and boats belonging to Gibraltar are navigated by foreigners, who also are totally in possession of the fisheries, for which the adjacent seas afford abundant supplies, though British sailors might find a profitable employment.

The streets of the town are narrow, and built with the greatest irregularity, and the houses are for the most part extremely bad: from the numerous population crowded together upon the confined space which the form of the rock allows, much inconvenience was felt from the want of room for warehouses, to contain the goods as they waited to be shipped off for other parts.

The whole place is supplied with water from a single reservoir, formerly constructed by a Jesuit, whence it is carried on the backs of asses. A ravine on the face of the hill above the town, offers a favourable spot for the construction of works to retain water; the heavy rains which fall at particular periods, would supply the greatest quantity that could possibly be required, which being properly distributed, would materially promote the cleanliness of the town and the comfort of the inhabitants.

On the prerequisites for the African trade, says our Author:

From the constant resort of Moors to Gibraltar, and the vicinity of that place to Morocco, great opportunities are offered there to persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the language and manners of Barbary. When it is considered that the envoys to Morocco for the last century, have been almost wholly unacquainted with the customs and languages of the people, it does not appear surprising that our connexion with that country has been so limited, and impeded by mutual misunderstandings, originating too often in the inaccuracies of interpreters. The late emperor frequently expressed his regret that no English consul could be found, capable of holding direct intercourse with him.\*

The domestic comfort of the Christians in Morocco, appears not to be impeded by the degrading distinctions practised in other Mahometan countries. Besides the Catholic establishments in Morocco and Mequinez,† there is one at Tangier, and another at Mogodor. Mr Jackson remarks,‡ that "as to the English, they are commonly called infidels, who never pray; this opinion having arisen, because Protestants have no public chapels in the Mahometan towns, as the Catholics have."

The low state of the religious establishment at Gibraltar, has been a reproach to Great Britain; instead of an example, as it might have been during the last hundred years, to the various people who resorted there, of the superior system of the Church of England. The principal church has been left in the hands of the Roman Catholics, whilst the Protestants have been confined to the use of a small chapel in the house of the commander in chief. Divine service was performed on Sunday mornings to the troops in the open air. The Methodists have lately established a chapel.

We have seldom seen a better description of the *capabilities* of the provinces of Spain within view of the fortress: What a noble country!—but, we do not advise the transfer of British Capital to improve it, however enchanting the scene.

The most flourishing state of cultivation in Andalusia is that of Granada, where the system of the Moors has been preserved. The Moors are acknowledged by the best Spanish writers, to have excelled in agriculture, particularly in watering their lands, in the cultivation of mulberry-trees, the sugar-cane, rice, and cotton; in their pe-

\* Jackson, p. 216.

† Idem, p. 140.

‡ Idem, p. 163.

culiar breed of horses, and in the manufacture of silk, of paper, and gunpowder. During their occupation of Granada, agriculture formed their principal employment; irrigation was carefully attended to, and the streams which descend from the mountains were diverted into thousands of channels, to fertilize the soil. These channels still exist, and are turned to great advantage by the modern inhabitants. The land is plentifully watered, and loaded with luxuriant crops, such as wheat, Indian corn, barley, beans, peas, hemp, and flax, with vines, mulberries, and olives in abundance.

Such is the effect of moisture in this warm climate, that in a rainy season at Lorca, in the province of Murcia, the farmers have received a hundred for one upon their wheat.

A reservoir, constructed A. D. 1542, in the mountains about five leagues from Alicante, waters the Huerta, or cultivated plain. This artificial lake, called the Pantano, is formed between two high mountains by a wall, one hundred and forty-seven feet high, two hundred and sixty-two wide at top, from mountain to mountain, and not more than twenty-four at bottom. The thickness of the wall is sixty-seven feet at the top, and one hundred and twenty-one at the bottom.

When the stream comes near the Huerta, it is separated into four by the administrator, and each proprietor of land receives, or should receive, the quantity allotted to him in proportion to his land, paying for this the stipulated price. Mr. Townsend laments that Government does not construct more pantanos. The farmers in the Huerta could dispose of five times as much as they receive; and were the whole interval between the mountains occupied with reservoirs, they might all be filled. This pantano has been replenished by four hours' rain.

Independent of the produce in all kinds of grain and herbage, government derived a direct revenue of near two thousand pounds a year by the distribution of this water.

The Huerta, watered by this reservoir, is a wide expanse of nearly thirty thousand acres, every where inclosed by lofty mountains, excepting towards the sea, and covered with oranges, lemons, figs, mulberries, almonds, cherries, apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, apples, pears, pomegranates, olives, algarrobas, or locust-trees, vines, and liquorice, with every species of grain, of leguminous plants, and of herbage for the cattle.

This vale is said to contain more than twenty thousand persons; and it appeared

probable, from the numbers of old and young men, women and children, all busily employed ploughing, sowing, reaping, treading out the grain with cattle, winnowing the corn, or conveying it to granaries, hoeing in the vineyards, distributing water to their crops, or digging their land, and preparing it for fresh productions. The land never rests; for, no sooner has it rewarded the farmer with one crop, than he begins to prepare it for another.

Annexed is a specimen of our author's abilities in poetry; which describes his wanderings on this limited territory, and, no doubt, afforded amusement to his vacant hour. An observant mind is not without resources, even on a rock. The apes have always been noticed as a particular part of the population.

The toilsome pathway next would lead me where

The northern summit tow'rs aloft in air,  
Whence to look down the rock's terrific height,  
The giddy eye recoils, nor dares the sight.  
The low palmitas, 'midst their rocky bed,  
Their fanlike leaves from ev'ry crevice spread;  
Nor would the botanist regret his toil  
Where'er the surface gives a scanty soil.  
With living nature gratified as well,  
I mark'd the rabbit hurry to his cell;  
The whirling partridge rise in rapid flight,  
Safe from the sportsman's slaughter-dealing  
spite,

The wily fox skulk fearful of the day,  
Whose irksome light detains him from his prey.

But 'midst the tribes that pass'd before the view,

The ape the foremost, observation drew.  
When the Levanter's dead'ning power descends,  
And through the frame each inmost nerve un-  
beuds,

As from the town the dusty volumes rise,  
When over all the eddying flurry flies,  
The apes then climbing from their secret den,  
Long time unseen, in troops appear again.  
As marshall'd hosts their discipline preserve;  
These from no rule of strictest caution swerve;  
The watchful sentries, posted on the brow,  
First with keen eyes explore the way below:  
Then, prone to spoil, move forth the mimic  
band,

Rush to the charge, and overspread the land.

Line 45.—"When the Levanter's." The easterly wind so called is felt remarkably unpleasant and relaxing. Coming round both ends of the mountain, the meeting of the two currents of air in the Bay, forms whirlwinds, called there *flurries*, which cause very curious appearances from the vessels, in blowing their flags, &c. all ways at once.

Line 50.—"Long time unseen." During a westerly wind, a person may sometimes walk nearly all the rock over without seeing an ape: a change of wind is often first perceived by their coming over to the west side, where they always remain during a Levanter. In front of the main body they always send a few to reconnoitre.

## Literary Register.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Arthur Young is preparing for the press, the Elements of the Practice of Agriculture, containing experiments and observations made during a period of fifty years.

#### CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Accum has in the Press, Chemical Amusement, comprising a Series of Curious and Instructive Experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by danger.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

*Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana.*—Dr. Carey, the Prosodian, (though not himself concerned in the edition of the Dauphin Virgil now in the press) has offered to enrich it with a Key, particularly noticing and scanning every line which presents any metrical difficulty from poetic licence of whatever kind, and explaining the nature of such licence in each individual case.—Should the proprietors decline his offer, he has thought of giving this Key as an Appendix, either to his Scanning Exercises, already published, or to his Latin Versification Made Easy, now in forwardness for publication.

#### FINE ARTS.

Campaigns of Field Marshal his Grace the Most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, G. C. B. Prince of Waterloo, &c. &c., detailing all the celebrated Battles gained by the English Armies, commanded by this unconquered Hero, from the Taking of Seringapatam, to the memorable day of Waterloo. Embellished with twenty-four elegant Engravings, and a superb equestrian Portrait of his Grace, beautifully executed by the celebrated French Artist, J. D. Bertaux. One vol., royal folio. 7l. 4s. Large paper, proof impressions, 14l. 8s.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Juigné has in the Press, a Second Edition of Le Sage's Historical Atlas, with a new Historical and Geographical Map of Europe, as settled by the Congress of Vienna.

#### HISTORY.

The Rev. J. Joyce's Elements of History and Geography, ancient and modern, ex-

emplified and illustrated by the principles of chronology, will soon appear in two octavo volumes, with several maps.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. T. N. Talfourd, of the Middle Temple, has in the Press, a Practical Treatise on the Laws of Toleration and Religious Liberty, as they affect every class of dissenters from the Church of England.

#### MISCELLANIES.

The Society for Superseding the use of Climbing Boys, in cleansing Chimneys, are about to publish the Report of the Commons on this interesting subject, with additional information relating to it, under the direction of Mr. W. Took, Treasurer of the Society.

Early in August will be published, a New School for Adults; with Three Hundred Instructors, called Pictures: being a New Plan, whereby Grown Persons may learn to read almost without a Teacher. Also a Book to learn Children to Read. By John Goss, of Hatherleigh, Devonshire. Price 1s. 3d.

At Press, a Present for an Apprentice, by a late Lord Mayor, dedicated to the present, the Right Hon. M. Wood, with a Portrait of his Lordship.

Soon will be published, Emblems of Mortality; or, Dance of Death: representing Death Seizing all Ranks and Degrees of Persons. With fifty Wood Engravings. By the Author of "Sir Hornbook." Boards, 1s. 6d.

The Authoress of "Antidote to Miseries of Human Life," is about to publish a work entitled "Caleb's Deceived." Two vols.

The Rev. G. G. Scrags is printing, in two duodecimo volumes, Questions Resolved; containing an explanation of near 400 difficult passages of Scripture, and concise answers to important questions.

The Remains of James Dusauiot, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Mr. Oulton, who continued Victor's History of the London and Dublin Theatres, has now in the Press a further Continuation to the present period, in three duodecimo volumes.

At Press, the Knitting Teacher's Assistant, designed for the Use of National Girls' Schools.

Mr. Frederick Schlegel's Lectures on the History of Ancient and Modern Literature, with notes and an introduction by the translator, in two octavo volumes, will soon appear.

Dr. Blake, of Weymouth, is preparing a splendid and authentic Peerage of the United Kingdom, from the earliest records to the present day, to be printed in several imperial quarto volumes.

A Volume of Transactions of the Philosophical Society of London, is in the Press.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

At Press, the Eighth Volume, price 1l. 16s. in boards, of the Natural History of British Birds; or, a Selection of the most rare, beautiful and interesting Birds which inhabit this Country. The Descriptions from the *Systema Nature* of Linnæus; with general Observations, either original, or collected from the latest and most esteemed Ornithologists; and embellished with Figures, drawn, engraved, and coloured, from the original Specimens. By E. Donovan, F. L. S.

The First Seven Volumes may be purchased in boards, price 12l. 12s. or may be had in Parts, monthly, at 9s. each, containing six coloured Plates, with appropriate Descriptions.

## NOVELS.

Rosabella, or the Mother's Marriage, in 5 vols. 12mo. by the Authoress of "Romance of the Pyrennees," "Santo Sebastian," &c. will shortly appear.—Also, a new Novel, entitled "Manners," in 3 vols.

## THEOLOGY.

Preparing for publication, in two large volumes, 8vo. illustrated with Maps, an Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in three parts. By Mr. T. H. Horne. Part I. will contain a View of the Geography of Palestine, and of the Political, Religious, Moral, and Civil State of the Jews; illustrating the principal Events recorded in the Bible. Part II. will present a copious Investigation of the Principles of Scripture Interpretation, and their Application to the Historical, Prophetical, Typical, Doctrinal, and Moral Parts of the Bible, as well as to the Practical Reading of the Scriptures. Part III. will be appropriated to the Analysis of the Bible; including an Account of the Canon of Scripture, together with Critical Prefaces, and Synopses to each Book, upon an Improved Plan. An Appendix will be subjoined, comprising an Account,—I. Of the Principal MSS. and Editions of the Old and New Testaments.—2. Of Various Readings, with a Digest of the chief Rules for weighing and applying them.—3. Rules for the better understanding of Hebrewisms.—4. A Concise Dictionary of the Symbolical Language of Scripture.—5. Lists of Commentators and Biblical Critics of Eminence, with Bibliographical and Critical Notices of each, extracted from Authentic Sources: together with Chronological and other Tables, necessary to facilitate the Study of the Holy Scriptures.

## PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Bernay's Introduction to the Knowledge of the German Language is preparing for publication.

## POETRY.

Mr. William Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, has in the press, the *Swiss Patriots*, a poem.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the Press, and shortly will be published, in 8vo. An Essay on Public Credit, with Observations on the Sound and Prophetic Nature of its Principles; shewing, from facts, that a perseverance in the Pitt and Paper System must eventually produce a National Bankruptcy, and pointing out the only mode of averting this dreadful Calamity. Addressed to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland. By David Hume.

## THEOLOGY.

A work on Biblical Criticism on the Old Testament, and translations of sacred songs, with explanatory notes, by the late Bishop Horsley, is preparing for publication.

## TRAVELS.

Dr. Richard Bright will soon publish, *Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary*, with some Account of Vienna during the Congress, in a quarto volume, with Engravings.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## AGRICULTURE.

A Review (and complete Abstract) of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture from the Southern and Peninsular Departments of England. By Mr. Marshal. 8vo. 12s.

## ANCIENT ENGLISH LITERATURE REPRINTED.

The *Byrth, Lyf, and Actes of King Arthur*; of his noble *Knyghtes of the Rounde Table*, the *marneyllous Equestes and Adventures*, the *chacheuying of the Sanc Greal*; and in the End, *le Morte D'Arthur*, with the *dolorous Deth and Departyng out of this Worlde* of them al. Reprinted from Caxton's Edition of 1485, in the possession of Earl Spencer. With an Introduction and Notes. By Robt. Southey, Esq. Royal Paper, 12l. 12s.

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## BIOGRAPHY.

*Athenæ Oxonienses: the History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford, from the Year 1500.* To which is added, *Fasti Oxonienses*; or, the *Annals of the said University.* First written by Anthony

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*Karamania; or, a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity.* With Plans, Views, &c. collected during a Survey of that Coast, under the Orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the Years 1811, 1812. By Francis Beaufort, F.R.S. Captain of his Majesty's Ship *Frederikstein*. 8vo. 14s. boards.

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Foreign

## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### AUSTRIA.

We have had repeated occasion to report the attention paid in the Austrian dominions to whatever promises to be of any utility to the public. Among such articles, it is presumed, may be placed *Erfindung*, &c. Notice respecting a composition or kind of paste, which, when thoroughly dry, exceeds in solidity the most compact wood, and, when coated with a varnish, is proof against every degree of moisture. The volume is published at Vienna, and is accompanied with three plates. As the cost is no more than a florin, it must be a mere catchpenny, or an absolute puff, if it be not worth that small purchase.

### FRANCE.

#### New Periodical Publication.

We lately announced a cessation of the periodical work entitled *Le Magazin Encyclopédique*; of which the Editor was the Chevalier Millin, conservator of the cabinet of medals and antiques. That work had been in the course of publication during twenty-two years; it was in esteem in most parts of Europe; but, in the course of so many years, the complete set had become not only costly, but difficult to be obtained, making in the whole one hundred and twenty-two volumes: the Editor, therefore, had taken occasion to terminate this journal in 1816, and he proposes to commence another collection, in continuation, yet distinct from the former.

Each number of the intended work will be divided into three parts: the first containing memoirs, original or translated; the second, the literary information of all countries, important discoveries in science and art, useful inventions, proceedings of institutions, works of artists, &c.; the third part will include notices of the most distinguished literary works, with whatever may contribute to enable the reader to form a judgment on the progress and state of literature in all parts. It will occasionally contain plates.

The first number was published for the month of January last; and, from the acknowledged talents of the Author, there can be no doubt of its becoming a worthy successor to the preceding work. The subscription is 36 francs *per annum* for Paris, and no less than six months subscription will be received.

We are glad to see this symptom of attention to the importance of Literature, in France. The true cause for the cessation of the Journals was, the inconsi-

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derate and oppressive weight of the additional Stamp Duties. We have heard it affirmed, that every periodical publication that used previously to be sold at the price of one shilling, now pays equal to eighteen pence duty to the stamp office. We confess that we know not how to credit this statement, yet it reaches us from good authority. The English stamps have been raised *fifty per cent.* during the existence of the Panorama; but, what is that, though heavy, in proportion to the French stamp duty?

We ought here to notice, that the two long established journals, the *Journal Général de la Littérature Française*, and the *Journal Général de la Littérature Etrangère*, are now published at the house of Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz in London, as well as at their houses in Paris and Strassburgh.

#### Odes of Anacreon to Music.

That indefatigable Greek scholar, M. Gail, has lately published three odes of Anacreon, translated into French verse, and set to music, with an accompaniment for the piano or harp, by M. Le Sueur. We hope that some attention has been paid in this music to the melody of the Greeks, so far as understood at present. To presume on a recovery of the ancient airs would be presumptuous indeed! Yet an approach to somewhat similar, is, perhaps, not absolutely impossible.

Count Germain Garnier has lately published a memoir on the value of the current coins among the ancient nations. It forms a volume of 91 pages in 4to.

#### Last Supper, Picture of, by Leonardo da Vinci.

The famous picture by Leonardo da Vinci, of the Last Supper, which that artist executed at Milan, has given occasion to a dissertation by Aimé Guillon, on the subject of an old copy of it, procured for the Royal Museum at Paris; which the author compares with the most famous copy of all, that of the Chartreuse of Pavia. As this subject is now well known among us, by means of the distinguished engraving of Morghen, our countrymen will be glad to learn that a Mosaic, the size of the original, is in the progress of execution at Milan, from a copy made on purpose, and with the intention to transmit to posterity the beauties and expressions of an original so highly distinguished.

\* \* We learn that another copy of this famous picture is now exhibiting in London: its pretensions as a work of art are not known to us.

*Romance Language: Troubadours.*

The language of the Troubadours, or minstrels and bards of the middle ages, has been called the *Romance* (whence our word *Romance*, signifying a tale, or story, is derived), and is supposed to have had an influence on certain modern languages. It has lately given occasion to three works, by M. Raynouard, of the Royal Institution. The first is, *Researches into the Antiquity of the Romane (or Romance) Language*: the second is, *A Grammar of the Romane Language, or Elements of that tongue previous to the year 1000*. To this is prefixed an essay on the origin and formation of this language. The third work is a *Grammaire Romane, or Grammar of the language generally*. Several works in this language are still remaining; and, although it has had but little effect on the English language, yet it affords a means of tracing the studies of our earlier poets and writers, whose works contain much of the old French, with allusions and phrases derived through that medium from the Troubadours.

## GERMANY.

*On the Union of Religious Sects.*

The idea of reconciling all religious opinions with each other, however different, which hold the same head, is favourite with the unsophisticated mind; sincere itself, it concludes that others are no less sincere; and, willing to think the best of those who differ from it, it indulges the reveries of hope, even in contradiction to conviction and better knowledge. If, indeed, all were equally candid and open, somewhat effective might be hoped for; but, till that happy time arrives, the thought may be allowed to do greater honour to the conception and frankness, than to the judgment and the knowledge of the world, among those who indulge it.

A work on this subject, entitled, *Theodais Gastmahl, &c. The Banquet of Theodais, or Conversations on the Union of the different Religious Sects*, published at Frankfort, has reached a fourth edition; and, therefore, it may be presumed, has made some impression on the public, by whom it has been in demand. We are not acquainted with the author's secret for producing this happy desideratum; but, we conjecture, that if he could bring his principle into action in Germany, it could scarcely fail of accomplishing its purpose elsewhere.

Germany has lately witnessed several attempts to establish new sects, in the name of leaders pretending to the gift of prophecy. Nor has this been confined to either sex. The police has kindly accommodated the parties with board and lodging; but not without some trouble, the

principals being followed by scores and hundreds of disciples, begging instructions, blessings, &c. &c.

*Constitution, ancient Roman.*

How far the Germans may be the best judges of Political Constitutions, made and completed at once, we cannot presume to determine: it is certain, that they have not only examined, and published their opinions on all modern constitutions, but they have closely investigated those projected by the ancients. So far as we can judge, the general inclination of the writers, and we presume of the readers, is towards popular government; this probably accounts for the compilation of "A History of General Assemblies among the Romans, by Schulze, published at Gotha, in one vol. 8vo. It is true, that the writer in the course of his work illustrates many points of Roman history and antiquities: he also brings under one view, many detached passages in ancient authors; and employs them to correct or explain each other. But, we guess that his intentions did not stop there; and that modern incidents had their place in his contemplation. The late appeal to the people by the King of Wirtenbergh, demonstrates, that some of the old notions among the Germans are becoming obsolete, and must speedily be given up. That step, on the part of a King, would have been thought beyond all wonder some years ago. In the first section the author treats in many chapters of the Romans, and of their primitive constitution; of the division of the people into curiae, tribes, and centuries; of the power of the people, &c. The second section is on the assemblies of the people in general, and the third on particular assemblies.

*Free Opinions, and Advice.*

As a proof of the freedom of opinion that now prevails in Germany, we may adduce a late work, called *Historisches Testament, &c.* 3 vols. 8vo. by N. Vogt, printed at Mayence, in which the author takes extensive views of the philosophy, politics, religious and military disposition of man; especially of man in society, as father of a family, cultivator of the ground, artisan, dealer, artist, man of letters, statesman, warrior, Prince, legislator, and minister of religion. Speaking of marriage, M. Vogt advises husbands not only to recommend the conversation of other men to their wives; but, frequently to leave them alone in company with other men. The author grounds his advice on the high opinion he has formed of the virtue of the sex; which he considers as the *chef-d'œuvre* of creation, notwithstanding all its defects and weaknesses. This may be very true, and it may be very gallant; but, whether it be equally prudent is more

than doubtful. The *chef d'œuvre* of the creation resembles a vase of beautiful china; admirable when entire, but a flaw or a fracture is fatal, whether occasioned by inadvertence, by negligence, by accident, or by design. The author, certainly, has not been in the habit of reading the English Journals.

Under the article *Artists*, the author admits only three species of the fine arts, the imitative arts, music, and poetry. He treats on the theatre, or the dramatic art, in a chapter by itself, refusing it a place among the fine arts, and strongly hinting his opinion that this art necessarily leads those who study it to dissipation and misconduct.

Among the qualities necessary to form the character of a Prince, Mr. Vogt enumerates that of being a great Captain, a man of courage, which, as a French critic observes, does not appear by late events, to be absolutely indispensable to the happiness of a nation. The notion, however, furnishes the author with an opportunity of enlarging on the art of war; a subject on which we have already heard more than enough, and on which we cannot but unite in opinion with the French Journalist already alluded to.

The third volume is occupied with the subject of Religion; and to justify our remark on the freedom of opinion among his countrymen, he does not hesitate to affirm that the Reformation has diminished the peace and happiness of the world.—We hope he confines his term to the Catholic world, in which case it may be true; nor will we deny that those who place their happiness in shews, pilgrimages, processions, and gaudy superstitions, may have found and may still find their enjoyments diminished by the Reformation.

#### *Declamation and Oratory, musical.*

Among the noticables produced by the literati of Germany must be reckoned *Anleitung*, &c. The practical method of Declamation, and the art of Oratory, founded on, and regulated by the principles of music, accompanied by a critical analysis of several harangues by C. H. Haenic: published at Frankfort. We recollect the pitch-pipe of Gracchus, which was sounded by a servant when his master raised his voice too high; and we have sometimes wished that certain public speakers had friends who would sound their pitch-pipe; but, we have never thought of analysing a whole discourse by the principles of music; or of composing an address, that when delivered should be equally directed to the ears, the hearts, and the understanding of the audience, as an *Opera Musica*.<sup>o</sup>

#### *Was America known before Columbus?*

Though we are not convinced that much new light can be thrown on the knowledge of America by the old world, previous to the discovery of that continent by Columbus; yet, attempts to obtain a clearer view of the question, are not, therefore, superfluous or nugatory. It may so happen, that a passage in some ancient author may appear to one philologist to convey a meaning, or to contain an allusion, which has not been discovered by another reader. For this reason Dr. Denber's History of the Navigation in the Atlantic Ocean, deserves notice. That writer thinks that not only was the continent of America known to the ancients, but also that the compass was known before the time of Flavio Gioja. He quotes an obscure passage in Ammianus Marcellinus, beside others equally obscure in Plato, derived from the Egyptians. But his stronger proofs rest on discoveries made by the Normans, before A. D. 805, when, it appears, they knew of the American coast. [See the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, Vol. VIII. p. 81.] To which the author adds the Report made by Columbus himself, to Raphael de Sanxis, Grand Treasurer to the king of Spain.

#### INDIES EAST.

##### *Maritime Dictionary of Terms, &c.*

We presume that the following work will prove acceptable, not to navigators and seamen only, but to general readers also: it is well known that the songs of the maritime tribes in the East, are of some antiquity, and contain many allusions to the manners of the country.

Mr. J. A. Pope, translator of the *Ardi Viraf Nameh*, proposes to publish by subscription, the *Maritime Philology of Hindustan*, comprising a dictionary of all the sea-terms used by the nations of Bengal, as well as those of Western India: with their derivations, and from whence adopted; with most of the proper names in Arabic, Guzeratee, Coucanee, and in the common jargon of Hindustan, in Chinese, and many in Malabare and Malayese; with a dissertation on the present state of Arabian, Indian, Chinese, and Malay navigation; and notices respecting all the maritime tribes. The work will include, besides the sea-terms and phrases, many geographical and commercial terms and descriptions. To which will be prefixed, a dissertation on the poems sung and recited by all the maritime tribes of Arabia and India.

*Gentoo Grammar and Vocabulary.*

The publication of the above work has been delayed, from the want of correct and efficient Gentoo types; but it is now in great forwardness at the press, and is likely to be very soon before the public. The compiler deems it his duty to make this explanation, in order to acquit himself of any imputation of neglect or inattention; and he assures those who are favourable to the work, that the greatest care will be taken to produce it devoid of typographical errors, and in every other respect most worthy of their notice.

The Sermon upon the Mount, and the discourses of our Saviour, have just been printed from the new Cingalese translation, by the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society.

## POLAND.

M. Orchowsky, counsellor at Warsaw, has lately published a discourse on the origin of Poland, and the Polish nation, on the idioms of the Slavonian dialects, on the poetry of the Polish people, also including remarks on the geography of the north. It forms an 8vo. volume of 357 pages.

*Polish New Testament: new Edition of.*

The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated into Polonese from the Vulgate, by James Wujek, of Wogrowietz. A re-impression executed at the expense of the Russian Bible Society. 8vo. Warsaw and Petersburg, 1816. This New Testament is taken from the Polonese translation of the Bible, published in 1599, by Father Wujek, and approved by Pope Clement VII. The Russian Bible Society has printed 5000 copies, and has raised an expectation of a re-impression of the complete Bible of Wujek, which will appear either at Warsaw or at Petersburg. The ancient editions of this translation of the Bible in Polonese are very rare, and are sold for nearly 15 roubles.

\*. This is the translation that the present Pope desired should be sent him: we hope he has received a supply of copies.

*Distinguished Biography.*

We have very little information on the state and direction of literature in Poland. There is scarcely any country in Europe of which the quantity of mental exertion is so small in appearance, and on the quality of which we have so few opportunities of judging. Yet it should appear, that works of merit are published in that country from time to time. Not long ago appeared at Wilna, a work in two volumes, called *Zycia Slownich Polakow*, &c. The History of famous Natives of Poland, compiled by

Joseph Constantine Boguslawsky, Canon of Wilna. It was printed at the press of the missionaries.

The first volume contained the history of the kings of Poland, following the work published by Wega. The second volume contained the men of learning, the generals, warriors, and the distinguished and famous men. In this part the writer has chiefly followed the work of Sieszycki; but he has added several lives, from materials with which he has been furnished by manuscript authority.

*Biography, and Scientific Researches.*

A work not altogether dissimilar from the former, as to its intention, and superior as to its style and accuracy, has appeared at Warsaw, under the title of *Pisma Rosmaite*, &c. Opuscula, Historical and Miscellaneous, of John Sniaderzky. The first volume contains the biography of Hugh Kollontay, a memoir on that of the famous Nicholas Copernicus, and the life of Martin Poczbute. The second volume comprises a number of harangues, discourses, introductions, &c. with six memoirs on scientific subjects. The first has for its object the progress of astronomy in Poland, and, connected with this, the progress of the same science in the north of Germany; the second refers to the art of rhetoric; the third treats on the origin and influence of mathematical studies on the instruction of youth; the fourth on the division of the mathematical sciences, and the manner of teaching them in universities; the fifth on the use of the native language in teaching mathematics; and the last on the study of metaphysics, against the system of Kant. From the nature of these discourses, it must be supposed, that the science of education is further advanced in Poland, than some have imagined.

## SWEDEN.

*Flora of the Cape of Good Hope.*

For the same reason as a worthy associate has thought proper to direct the notice of the present Dutch masters of Java to the sentiments of a foreigner, (Sir T. S. Raffles, the late Governor) we cannot but draw the attention of our countrymen at the Cape of Good Hope to a work now publishing by Dr. Thunberg at Upsal. It is scarcely possible that a work by so eminent a Botanist should not contain information well deserving attention from Gentlemen who have settlements or estates in Southern Africa. It is published in parts, under the title of *Flora Capensis sistens Plantas promontorii Bonæ Spei Africæ, secundum systema Sexuale emendatum redactus ad classes, ordines, genera et species*, &c. 8vo. pp. 578.



INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE  
FROM THE  
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

SUFFERINGS AND RESOURCES OF A SHIP-  
WRECKED CORPS, ON A DESERT ISLAND.

The following account is not only gratifying, inasmuch as we learn from it the deliverance of a number of our fellow subjects, but, it may prove useful to some who unhappily may share in the misfortune of shipwreck, as an example, and as a guide. It often happens, that resources are obtainable around an island, when they are not furnished by the island itself; and it must be thought a negligence in the present case, that inquiries were not daily made by each party, how the other fared? This intercommunity would have added to the comforts of both.

*Calcutta, Jan 2, 1817.*

The whole of the unfortunate persons cast away on the island of Preparis have now reached town. The officers and men of his majesty's 78th are in a much better condition than could have been presupposed from looking to the privations which they have undergone. Seven or eight casualties occurred on board the *Nearchus* and *George*, chiefly from the debilitating effects of cold on the worn out frames of old soldiers, and from the shock caused by a sudden change from want to comparative plenty. We are, however, glad to hear, that among the survivors, the sick list is far from numerous. Having been disappointed in the expectations which we entertained, of obtaining a connected and detailed narrative of the sufferings of this detachment, during its dreary sojourn on this desert spot, and of the means by which it so long contrived to support existence, we must be contented with presenting to our readers the few circumstances which we have been able to pick up during casual conversations. When the party landed, a bag and a half of rice made up the whole stock of their provisions. It was clear that this would go no long way to feed above a hundred and sixty persons. Measures were therefore soon taken for exploring the island, and discovering its natural products. The party sent into the interior returned in three days, and brought the welcome tidings of its having a more

healthy place of encampment, abounding in much purer water than any yet procured. Thither the whole of the Europeans repaired. The lascars and other natives, however, formed a distinct colony; and, as afterwards appeared, fared better than their late companions, having accidentally fallen in with a part of the shore to which numbers of turtle resorted. The eggs of these animals afforded them a safe and excellent repast. The Europeans, less fortunate, at first had no other means of support than shell-fish, jungle berries, and a species of large rat, which burrowed near the shore. These were killed in the following manner. During the moonlight nights, when they used to resort to the sea side in search of food, they were knocked down on the sand by parties, who silently lay in wait for them. As time slipped on, new resources suggested themselves. Of these the most productive was a weir, or inclosure formed of two walls, with a central wattled work, for catching fish. The fish came in with the tide, and were left against the walls of the weir as the water ebbed. This scheme did not prove very successful, except during the spring tides. The men, encouraged by the cheering example of their officers, whom they saw sharing without murmur all their hardships, kept up their spirits wonderfully; and patiently waited for that relief which they hoped must soon come to their aid. The bitterest part of their sufferings consisted in the repeated disappointment of these hopes. More than once a ship hove in sight, and, after getting so close to the shore, that her crew could be plainly perceived on the deck, again stood out for sea; as if in mockery of the poor men whose eyes were eagerly bent to her for deliverance. In one case they followed the vessel during the whole day as she coasted the island; and when exhausted by fatigue, were at length forced, by the approach of night, to give up the vain pursuit. At another time a ship sent off a boat, which came so near to the land, that she seemed as if almost entering one of its creeks, and then without apparent cause suddenly dashed into deep water. It is difficult to account for these repeated disappointments on any other supposition, than that of the crews of the vessels feeling alarmed at the red coats and other military shew of the Highlanders. At last the *Nautilus* appeared, and fortunately put a period to the distress of the sufferers, when want, disappointment, and dejection, had equally exhausted their minds and bodies, and produced an unspeakable degree of depression.

## PINDARREES:

*Wonderful Incursion of these Marauders.**Calcutta Jan. 2, 1817.*

On Friday an express reached town, giving cover to a report of a body of Pindarees having descended the passes in the Northern Circars, and proceeded along the narrow belt of land lying between the sea and the foot of that mountainous district. Although the information came from a very respectable quarter, considerations of the extremely difficult nature of the country, and the great obstacles offered by it to the transit of even the lightest species of troops, induced most persons to suspect that it might be premature. Unfortunately the post of Tuesday put an end to these hopes, and left no doubt that a body of these marauders had reached the plains, and, notwithstanding the rapidity of their course, left many traces of the dreadful havoc which uniformly accompanies their visits. The following is the sum of the intelligence yet received. Its accuracy may, we believe, be depended upon. On the night of the 18th, they entered the Zemindary of Kimidy, and burned the greater part of the town of that name. Mr. Spottiswood, Collector of Ganjam, happened to be in the town. He was awakened in the dead of the night by the cries of fire fire, and murder. On getting up, he saw half the adjoining buildings in flame, and the incendiaries riding furiously up and down. He escaped with difficulty. Their force was conjectured to amount to about seven thousand horse, and three thousand foot. The infantry consisted probably of inhabitants of the Circars—a rude and rebellious race. On the following day their camp was attacked by a detachment of the Madras troops, commanded by Major Oliver, who killed thirty men, and an equal number of horses, and put their main body to flight."

This was certainly a bold and well concerted irruption, in a quarter where no such thing could be expected, and of course could not be provided against. Kimidy lies on the Sea Coast, about half-way between Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The marauders bent their course northwards; but no fear was entertained for the temple of Jagernaut, as that is sufficiently strong to resist all irregular attacks by horse. The nature of the mountainous roads and the woody districts which divide Orissa from Behar, render all conjectures on their probable route through that country extremely vague and uncertain. What they have accomplished, baffles all supposition as to what they may yet accomplish.

## CALCUTTA.

We have advices so late as the 15th ult. from the head-quarters of the Hyderabad subsidiary force. The troops composing that division have recently been almost constantly engaged in the pursuit of the numerous bands of predatory horse which have since autumn made their incursions into the Nizam's territories. In every case their efforts have proved unsuccessful; for although they frequently came within sight of the marauders, the latter kept such a good look-out, and moved off with such celerity, that neither infantry nor cavalry could overtake them. It is hoped that the irregular horse, now about to be organized by the Nizam, will under the conduct of its European officers, give a better account of the pilferers. Three or four very large bodies had, when our letters were written, passed to the southward of Nagpore. Ruin and conflagration marked their track.

*Suttee; or burning of a widow of quality.*

The circumstance alluded to, took place near Commillah, on the 27th ultimo. A niece of the late Rajah of Tipperah was the object in question. About 4 o'clock in the evening I went to the place pointed out for the sacrifice; soon after which the procession made its appearance to the sound of *Martial Music*; upon a cot (such as in general is made use of by Europeans) appeared the corpse at full length, elegantly dressed in the finest muslin, having his face painted after the manner of the Rujpoots, and a star made of numerous coloured threads, and small thin pieces of bamboo, about the size of a thick darning needle, attached to his ear. Upon the same cot, in a reclining posture, was his wife, most superbly dressed in muslin and fine cloths; her hair was loose and encircled in various wreaths of yellow flowers, having rings of pure gold in her ear and nose, and upon her wrists and ankles were rings of pure silver. Numerous attempts were made by her relations and by myself to dissuade her from the rash step she was about to take, but all to no purpose. At length the night fast approaching, various coolies were employed to dig a hole in the ground, which was made in the form of a cross, during the making of which she repeatedly made enquiries as to its exactness. Having satisfied herself upon this subject, she then observed that there was not a sufficiency of wood to keep up a *large fire* till day-light, and then directed her confessor (a Bramin) to get for her seven Suparee trees, which being brought, she then expressed a wish to have the ceremony com-

menced; she then descended from the cot, placed a number of cowries in a cloth, which she distributed only to her own caste, repeating a small sentence from the Vedas, and receiving for answer the words Ram, Hori, Ram, Krishno, Hori. She was then bathed, and walked round the funeral pile (which was about six feet long and four broad) three times; was again bathed; she then distributed her wearing apparel, but retained all her ornaments. Again walked four times (in all seven) round the pile, and was again bathed. She then advanced to the pile and spoke to her female relations, recommending their following her example (as I was afterwards told) desired a Brahmin to give her a *black Pigeon*, and resolutely stepped upon the pile. The corpse of her deceased husband was then brought and placed close to her, which she clasped in her arms and kissed; then desired her friends to make no delay, and retired to rest—to rest, I may safely say, as upon feeling her pulse before the fire was communicated, I could not perceive the least motion in it. Fire was then communicated to the pile amidst loud shouts from the spectators, the music playing the whole time, and although the flame was very bright, yet for a time it was completely hidden from the sight by showers of short bamboos which were thrown into it by the by-standers, both Hindoos and Mussulmen. The Suttie was a most beautiful woman, very fair, and having a countenance somewhat resembling the Chinese. Suffice it to say, that I retired filled with sensations of a nature not the most enviable. *Tipperah, 30th Dec. 1816.*

*A Servant of two Masters detected.*

A case of not very uncommon occurrence came before the Police lately. A Khansaman had been in the habit of serving two masters, and receiving wages from both. One gentleman was accustomed to dine early, and the Khidmutgars waited on him at tea in the evening. But one day a few friends having called upon him, he ordered dinner in the evening. The Khansaman was not to be found, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was engaged at the house of his second master. The fact being proved, he was sentenced, in conformity with the ordinance, to imprisonment and hard labour for two months.

MADRAS.

*Living Birds of Paradise.*

Two very fine birds of paradise were lately brought to Madras by a gentleman lately arrived from the Moluccas. They

are, we believe, the first living specimens of this very beautiful bird which have been seen here.

BOMBAY.

ADDITIONAL PROGRESS OF SHIP-BUILDING.

\* \* The following letter announces a new exertion for building of large vessels, at Surat. We have often had occasion to notice the launching of vessels, &c. at Bombay; but, we believe this is the first launched for European command, and as European property, at Surat. The complete success reported on this occasion, in opposition to opinions previously entertained, on the impracticability of building ships of such dimensions, has given, as might be expected, great spirits to the parties concerned, who now anticipate an encouragement to ship building, with an increase of trade to the port, which they otherwise would not have ventured to expect. Surat was formerly the emporium of India, they say, why should it not acquire the same character again?

MR. EDITOR, The new ship, building in the Moolna's slip, was launched at a little after half past 3 P. M. on the 19th December. She descended from the slip in the most majestic style, and was received into the bosom of the Tappee amidst the rejoicing and huzzas of an immense concourse of spectators. She was christened under the usual ceremonies by Mrs. Prendergast, the lady of the acting chief of this place, and named "the *Bannerman*." The chief mate, Mr. Henning (a lieutenant in the royal navy), a most zealous and experienced officer, with the third, and another gentleman, went off in her, returning our cheers. The *Bannerman* is as fine a merchantman as Bombay ever can boast of, of a thousand tons, and, although completely copper-bottomed, draws in her present trim only 11 feet; she has been little more than eight months in hand, in a place where there has been nothing of the kind for many years past. The whole does very great credit to all concerned. The figure head is a bust of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and is a very striking likeness.

After the launch, the whole of the European society of Surat, with a few exceptions, sat down to an elegant tiffin, provided for the occasion, by the part owner, Byramjee Cowasjee, at which Captain

Ross, who has the command of the new ship, presided. The toast of, "Success to the Bannerman," was drank with three times three, as were others of an appropriate nature.

It was the gayest day Surat has seen for many years, a general holy-day to persons of all persuasions: the natives crowded from all parts, and lined the banks of the river. It is supposed there could not be less than a hundred thousand spectators. The son of the late Bukhshesh was near the ship, and other men of rank and respectability, belonging to Surat, either mixed with the throng, or were in boats on the river. His excellency the Nawab beheld the grand spectacle from one of his gardens on the banks of the Tapee adjoining the ship.

#### *Attack and Defeat.*

The Sultan of Muscat has assembled all the Arab tribes, and is in person gone to take Bahrein, he has been severely beaten by some Wahabee horse; but is resolved to renew the attack, although he, and all his party, were obliged to fly to their boats, &c.

#### *Pirates in the Red Sea*

The Pirates have again become formidable in the Red Sea; one account from Bus-sorah states, that four vessels had been cut off by them, and that great outrages had been committed by their ships—Cargoes of the value of eighteen lacs of rupees are said to have been captured by them. A company's cruiser has been dispatched by the Bombay government, to put a stop to the depredations of the Pirates, and we understand his excellency the admiral intends shortly to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to destroy the haunts and lurking holes of these depredators upon commerce.

#### CEYLON.

**PUBLIC LOSS IN THE DEATH OF AN  
HONOURABLE AND BENEVOLENT CHA-  
RACTER.**

When the community with one voice laments the decease of an individual, there must be sufficient ground and occasion for the sentiment of which such lamentation is the undisguised expression. In general the private virtues of the deceased are best known to his relations and intimates; and mourning for his loss, is with propriety, restricted to them; if the deceased belonged to a society or to a corps, his merits, or his virtues may be recollected, and their

absence regretted more extensively; but, in the instance now to be recorded, the decease of the individual is felt and acknowledged as a public loss, and not only the members of the settlement, as private persons, but the public officers, and the more considerable inhabitants, unite in manifesting their affliction by the most public tokens. Such a loss has India suffered, and Ceylon, especially, in the death of Mr. Tolfrey; a gentleman whom all all agree to praise and to regret, and of whom the following Memoir cannot but prove acceptable. The reader will see the intended extent of his services, which he did not live to complete. We understand, that they will not be wholly lost; though we fear that a distressing interruption will, for a long while, manifest the severity of the loss sustained.

#### MEMOIR OF MR. Wm. TOLFREY.

The lamented subject of this Memoir, arrived in India, in the year 1794, with no other dependance for his advancement in life, than the sound and excellent understanding he had received from nature, which had been improved by a liberal education at one of the best schools in England.

On his arrival at Calcutta, his Father, who was then resident there, procured him as a temporary provision, a situation in one of the public offices, in which he appears to have continued until he was nominated to an ensigncy in the 76th regiment of foot, but the army with him was the profession of necessity rather than of choice. Having, however, once embarked in it, he applied himself to its duties with a spirit and perseverance, not frequently evinced by those who are more willing votaries than he was at the shrine of military renown: his conduct on many occasions drew from the distinguished officers under whom he had the good fortune to serve, frequent and recorded testimonies of approbation, and if, as he was wont to say of himself, he was little calculated to be a soldier, the justice of the observation was never acquiesced in by those who were the most competent judges of military merit.

Having been promoted into the 74th regiment, he served with it during the last Mysore war, under General Harris, and participated in the various arduous services in which that distinguished corps was engaged during the whole of the Mahratta campaigns of 1803 and 1804.

In the battle of Assaye, he acted as a brigade major to Colonel Harness, and was one out of three officers of the 74th regiment, who had the good fortune to escape the carnage of that destructive conflict.—At the termination of it he performed the melancholy office of committing twelve of his brother officers to the grave.

Flattered as he was, however, by the encomiums of his superiors, and beloved and caressed as he never failed to be by those with whom he associated, the death of his friends, and the recollection of the scenes of famine and desolation he had witnessed during the progress of the army through the enemy's country, had given a shock to his feelings, naturally susceptible and melancholy, which revived all his original distaste to his profession: at no after period of his life, indeed, could he bear the battle of Assaye mentioned, without experiencing the most painful emotions.

The state of his feelings at the termination of the campaigns, are described in better language by himself, than any which the writer of this humble tribute to his memory can hope to attain.

"I have some thoughts of selling my commission and quitting the army.—The scenes to which I have been an eye-witness during my military career, contribute by the gloomy impressions they leave upon my mind, to embitter the few pleasures of my existence. I wish I could drink oblivion to the past, and engage in some occupation not too weighty for the scope of my abilities, and such as would be more consistent with my idea of reason and comfort than the pursuit of martial glory; a pursuit which experience has taught me to consider as far better calculated to gratify the vanity than to ensure the happiness of those who embark in it."

Before the arrival of the period to which he anxiously looked forward, he was attacked with a fever which was then prevalent in camp; and as his life was despaired of, he was induced to sign the resignation of his commission with the view of securing the value of it to his mother. He fortunately survived, and his company, which by the liberality of his brother officers he had been allowed to sell, when his case appeared hopeless, was, on his recovery, again tendered to him at the earnest solicitation of his commanding officer.

In the commencement of the year 1806, Mr. Tolfrey repaired to Ceylon on a visit to his uncle, by whom he was introduced to the late governor, Sir Thomas Maitland, who was neither slow to discern or to reward his merit. His excellency shortly appointed him to a situation in one of the Public Offices, and on his arrival in Eng-

land, represented Mr. Tolfrey's character in so favourable a light to His Majesty's Ministers, that he was nominated to the regular civil establishment of this island.

It was now for the first time since his outset in life, that he could be said to enjoy happiness. His days glided on in that even tenor, so peculiarly suited to his frame of mind and retired habits. The hours of leisure from the duties of his office, he devoted to the study of the Cingalese language, which he prosecuted with an ardor which could scarcely have been exceeded, had he foreseen the great and lasting distinction to which a knowledge of it was to lead.

On the arrival of his Excellency, Sir Robert Brownrigg, in 1812, an auxiliary Bible Society was established under his auspices at Colombo, and Mr. Tolfrey, whose proficiency in the Cingalese language was by this time well established, voluntarily undertook the translation of the Scriptures. The zeal with which he prosecuted the benevolent designs of the society, could have had its origin only in a settled belief of the importance of those divine truths which he was about to impart to the unenlightened inhabitants of Ceylon, and as he frequently observed, the sublime consideration that he was to be the instrument whereby the light of Christianity was to be diffused amongst those "who were stumbling in darkness," was of itself, an ample reward for all the toil and labour he had bestowed on the pursuit and acquirement of the native languages.

To facilitate the progress of the great work he had now engaged in, he devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit, the Pali, the Hindoostanee, and the Tamul languages. He not only renewed his acquaintance with the Greek, but cultivated a knowledge of Hebrew, that he might have the benefit of reading the Scriptures in their original.

Researches so varied and so extensive, yet all tending to one great end, demanded no common share of talent and application, but he knew the advantages of perseverance, and was determined to persist. It was his ardent prayer that his life might be spared him but a few years, and he did not doubt that he should produce a translation which would fully satisfy the expectations of the society.

The annual Reports of this society are the best evidence of the extent and success of his labours,\* while the resolutions which

\* Mr. Tolfrey had completed the Pali translation of the New Testament, to the end of St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon, and the Cingalese, to the end of the second chapter of the second Epistle to Timothy.



were passed at their first meeting after his death, sufficiently testify the deep sense entertained of his loss.

The appointment of Mr. D'Oyly to the residency of Kandy afforded his Excellency an opportunity of rewarding Mr. William Tolfrey's merits with the appointment of chief translator to government. The duties which his new office imposed on him, naturally induced a frequent intercourse with the natives of the interior; and nothing can more fully illustrate the innate goodness of his disposition, as well as his zeal for the public welfare, than the fact of his having commissioned from England at his own expence, an annual supply of such articles as would tend to instruct his new friends, and give them some idea of our national proficiency in mechanics, and the different branches of science and literature. He was convinced that nothing would more effectually secure their permanent attachment to the British government, than furnishing them with the means of improving their minds, and conquering the prejudices they had imbibed in their native mountains.

The Kandians in return, soon learned to consider Mr. Tolfrey as one of their best friends: their hopes of redress from the occasional tyranny of their chiefs, derived new strength from the zeal and earnestness with which he interposed in their behalf. Weighed down as he was by the multiplied demands on his time, which was latterly of increasing value, as he was preparing two most interesting works (his Pali grammar and vocabulary) for the press, he never refused his aid or his counsel to the many who required it, and though his goodness was frequently trespassed on, it would be difficult to shew an instance in which he yielded to the sallies of impatience.

Self, indeed, was a consideration which he had long learned to undervalue. The day being found too short for the multitude of his avocations, he conceived it necessary to abridge himself of his allotted hours of rest. Is it to be wondered at that with a frame of body, weakened and exhausted by a residence of upwards of twenty years in India, and a mind harrassed by the variety and intensity of its pursuits, he fell but too easy a sacrifice to the violence of the disorder which assailed him?

This melancholy termination of a life eminently devoted to the good of others is attributed by the medical gentlemen who examined the body in a great degree to the intense assiduity with which Mr. Tolfrey had at the same time discharged the duties of his public office, and performed

the pious task which he had voluntarily imposed upon himself of translating the Scriptures into the Cingalese and Pali languages.

The consideration of such a sacrifice in a gentleman who was in every relation of life admired and beloved, as well by his own countrymen as by the natives of this Island, excited sorrow even in those who knew him only by report—in his friends it was keen indeed.

The funeral, which took place on Sunday evening was attended by an immense concourse who accompanied the body in awful and reverential silence.

His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble the Puisne Justice with Edward Tolfrey, Esq. the cousin of the deceased, as chief mourner, led the procession, and were followed by all the gentlemen of the civil and military services, with a long train of the most respectable burghers, and natives to the church of Colombo, where the mortal remains of this good man were deposited in the grave.—The funeral service being read in a solemn and impressive manner by the Hon'ble and Revd. T. J. Twisleton.

Mr. Tolfrey was of private and unassuming manners. He laboured to do good for its own sake; he had no ambition; and even his learning partook of the same character, and had no expectation of fame as its reward.

The Committee of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society, at their next meeting, January, 5th, expressed their sense of the extraordinary merit of their departed friend, with an affectionate respect for his memory, and regret at his irreparable loss. A subscription for a monument to commemorate these sentiments and the memory of the deceased, was resolved on, and sanctioned by the Governor, and many other respectable names.

#### LONGEVITY.

A Malay officer at Calpentyn has attained the great age of 115. He paid his respects to his Excellency the Governor in 1814, when upon a tour of inspection. The following is a summary of aged persons at three stations on Ceylon:

Years of Age.	Years of Age.
5 of 70	2 of 82
1 — 72	1 — 83
1 — 73	1 — 84
1 — 74	1 — 85
3 — 75	2 — 90
1 — 77	1 — 95
12 — 80	1 — 98
2 — 81	1 — 115

*New Chapel opened.*

On the 1st September, the new Portuguese Protestant chapel at Columbo was consecrated. The ceremony was attended by the Governor and most of the principal inhabitants.

## MAURITIUS.

## BENEVOLENCE TO THE RISING GENERATION.

*Port Louis, 9th Oct. 1816*

His excellency the governor, having been informed that several respectable families of this town have been obliged by the effects of the late calamitous fire to withdraw their children from the colonial college, and considering that this loss of primary education would be a more serious, lasting, and irreparable evil than any that could result from the late disaster, has directed, that until farther orders, and the completion of the measures in contemplation for the relief of the sufferers, none of the persons educated in the colonial college shall be removed for want of pecuniary means of payment for their education.

♦♦ We consider this act as an instance of true wisdom: nothing could so effectually, or so quickly, reduce an island, the resources of which must be principally within itself, to a state of almost hopeless barbarism, as breaking off the course of education at a time of life when the ideas received are of the utmost importance and permanency.

**National Register :**

## FOREIGN

## AMERICA, BRITISH.

*Weather at Quebec, May 1.*—The ice is still firm in the St. Lawrence, and several May-poles were planted this morning on different parts of the river. Many people, led by curiosity and the novelty of the scene, have been passing and repassing between the Lower Town and the opposite shore, since the dawn of day. There was seen at the same time on the ice, amidst a concourse of pedestrians, a cart, a sledge, a curricule, and a caleche.—That the St. Lawrence should remain frozen over on the first of May, at Quebec, for many miles above, and for some miles below, is certainly a circumstance of very uncommon occurrence, and a prominent feature of the great severity of the last winter. The same thing happened, we are told, about 40 years ago. A May pole was then fixed

upon the ice, which broke up the same day. How long the present bridge will last we know not; it is a subject on which many bets have been already lost and won, and on which many are still depending. Some have insured its continuance to the 10th of the present month; we trust, however, that the present spring-tides will open the navigation.

Much snow still remains in this vicinity, in the open fields as well as in the woods.

*May 6.*—On Saturday, the wind blew strong from the eastward, which had the effect of breaking up the ice before the town, it being on Sunday morning in full motion. Another instance of the river St. Lawrence being covered before this town, with fixed ice, on the 3d of May, we believe is not within the memory of the longest liver among us. May-poles were planted on it on the first of the month, and horses, carriages, and horned cattle, passed it to the day of its breaking up.

*Newfoundland: late Distresses of.*

The deplorable state of the colony of Newfoundland, of which we have had various but imperfect reports, came lately before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor. Of a population consisting of 80,000, 10,000 were described as in a state of absolute starvation.—Their primary distress arose not so much from the failure of their crops, as from the sudden and unexpected diminution of their trade, in consequence of our giving to France, by the Treaty of Paris, the right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland. Two enterprising nations, the Americans and French, are now admitted to a participation in our most valuable fisheries; and that they have succeeded in obtaining more than their share of the European trade, is demonstrated by the distressing documents which have been laid before the House of Commons. Various remedies for the evil were suggested in the course of the discussion which took place, and although the motion for relief of a certain kind was negatived, there appeared to be an intention on the part of Ministers to give some relief to the famished inhabitants.

Newfoundland papers to June 11th, have been received, and it gives us much pleasure to mention, (as the discussion in Parliament respecting the distress in that island had given general alarm) that the scarcity of provisions was no longer felt. There had been extensive arrivals of provisions from Halifax and from Ireland. The Royal Gazette of the 27th of May mentions, that the Governor of Halifax adopted measures immediately to afford relief, and that they were carried into effect in the

most prompt manner by Captain Baldwin, of his Majesty's ship *Fly*, every officer attached to Government using the greatest exertion to alleviate their wants.

**EMIGRATION.**—Statement shewing the number of British subjects who lately left Great Britain and Ireland for the United States of America, and who received, between the 10th March and 10th May, 1817, passports to entitle them to grants of land from James Buchanan, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at New York, to proceed to British North America, chiefly to Upper Canada:—Farmers, 87; labourers, 31; manufacturers, 43; mechanics, 186; women, 185; children, 456—total, 988. Of this number, English, 420; Scots, 178; Irish, 481—total, with 340 last autumn, 1328. Number of applications approved by the Consul up to the 30th May, 1858.

#### AMERICA: SPANISH.

##### *Coinage: Gold and Silver.*

Statement of the Mexican coinage for the year 1815, which shews the immense loss the circulation of Europe is experiencing by the dreadful wars and ravages now committing in that quarter. Prior to the present revolution, the coinage of Mexico for some years was never less than twenty-six millions of dollars; so that at this rate, calculating seven years war, from this section of Spanish America, the world has lost an influx of precious metals equal to 149 millions of dollars, and England has lost the greatest proportion.

##### *Coinage of Mexico, for 1815.*

Gold 486,464 dollars—Silver 6,454,799 do.

Total.....6,941,263.

Besides the above, 101,365 dollars of copper money has been coined, which for the first time commenced in 1814.

On the 15th of February, an edict of the Inquisition had been promulgated at Mexico, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the perusal of all works published in Spain during the time of the Cortes.

#### AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

**Slave Trade.**—The following resolutions were passed by the Congress of the United States, 11th of February, 1817:—

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to consult and negotiate with all the governments where Ministers of the United States are or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves, and also to enter into a convention with the government of Great Britain, for receiving into

the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of colour of the United States, as, with their own consent, shall be carried thither, stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of Great Britain, and the other maritime powers, a stipulation or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of colour, which at the expence, and under the auspices of the United States, shall be established on the African coast.

“Resolved, That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expences which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect.”

##### *Specie obtained.*

A letter from New York, dated May 26, says:—

“We understand the following are the terms on which the Bank of the United States obtained its specie in England.—The specie to be delivered in the United States at 4s. 8d. sterling the dollar, within six months from January last, the time the contract was made; the payment secured by a deposit of the United States Stock at par, redeemable January, 1819, or at any earlier time, giving two months notice, interest at 5 per cent. commencing at the date of the contract. We are also informed that the paper of the Bank in this city was ready, and would probably be sent to Charlestown, from whence it may be expected in the course of next week; the Bank only waits for the bills to come, on which it will commence business immediately.

A company of young men is forming in New York, for the purpose of proceeding to some part of South America, there to form a settlement. The shares to be advanced by each adventurer for the purchase of a vessel, &c. 100 dollars.”

It is asserted, that the warehouses and magazines of Philadelphia, which a few months ago were loaded with British goods, are now empty, and waiting to be filled by new orders.

**Joseph Bonaparte's New Town.**—The last mail supplies the following account of the Ex-King of Spain's colony in the United States:—“Joseph Bonaparte is building a town near Baltimore, which none but French are permitted to inhabit. It is to be capable of containing for the present, 12,000 inhabitants. The art of the most sublime architecture is employed to embellish the edifices. Thus it should seem, that the French refugees renounce

the hope of ever returning to the continent of Europe, since they spend their whole fortunes in fixing themselves in so magnificent a manner in America."

Of the harvest in America, there had been some doubts; but when the last accounts came away, the weather had recently proved so favourable as to promise an uncommonly productive season; in consequence of which, grain of all kinds was on the decline. Flour, which had been for some time at an advanced price, was fast approximating to its ordinary value, having been reduced from 15 to 10 dollars the barrel.

There has been an explosion of a meteor in America, which was heard at the distance of 200 miles.

#### *Steam Boats.*

Two steam-boats have exploded lately in America. In one of them eleven persons were killed, and in the other nine.

The New York papers contain another melancholy account of a dreadful accident to a steam-boat, the boiler of which burst, and all on board perished except two.

#### *Rapid Passages.*

The American ship, *Galen*, Captain Tracy, made her passage from Boston to the Land's End in 14 days, and to the London Docks in 23 days the shortest passage ever known.

A Liverpool vessel lately went a voyage to Savannah, in America, took in a cargo, and returned to Liverpool, in the short space of 69 days.

#### *Invaluable present : Bull and Cows.*

**Baltimore, June 11.**—Arrived here yesterday, in the brig *Margaretta*, Captain Gardner, from London, six beautiful young cows and one bull, of the Devonshire breed, together with some improved implements of husbandry, for Mr. Patterson and Mr. Caton, of this place, the whole being a present from the celebrated Mr. Coke, Member of Parliament for Norfolk, the richest and most practical farmer in England, who gives the following description of these cattle:—"I venture to give it as my opinion, that we have no cattle to be compared to them in the United Kingdom, for purity of blood, for aptitude to feed, for hardiness, as well as for the richness of their milk, and for work when required; as I have repeatedly found by a variety of experiments upon my own farms and elsewhere. That they may answer in America as well as they are now universally acknowledged to do in England, I most cordially hope; and my wishes will then be gratified."

#### *Steam Boats on the Mississippi.*

We learn from New Orleans, that seven great steam-boats now navigate the Mississippi as far as the falls on the Ohio; and that this obstacle to navigation is likewise overcome by the power of steam. Most of these boats carry from 90 to 100 *Hamburgh* lasts, and are of extraordinary size. The cabins for passengers are fitted up in the most handsome manner to contain 50 persons. The steam-packet *Washington* went from this place to Louisville, a distance of 1500 miles, and returned in 42 days. There are in New Orleans at present many Germans, Dutch, Danes, and Swedes.

#### *AUSTRIA.*

##### *Price of Corn.*

**Vienna, July 2.**—Corn falls here in an extraordinary manner. The measure of rye, which a month ago was at 34 florins, is now at 15 florins; yet bread, according to the assize published yesterday, has become dearer, because the bakers, it is alleged, bought a stock for several weeks at too high a price.

##### *National Bank.*

His majesty the emperor has approved, at *Hollitsep*, the statutes of the Austrian National Bank, which were laid before him. We may therefore soon expect the regulations of the bank to be published.

##### *Commerce : Iron and Steel prohibited.*

A letter from Venice, dated June 11, says—"Contrary to all expectation, his Imperial majesty of Austria has issued a decree, under date 10th May last, which was published here on the 3d instant, prohibiting the introduction of raw foreign iron and steel, as well as all articles of whatever description manufactured of those materials. In consequence, therefore, of this detrimental prohibition, I am compelled to request you would omit sending the goods which I ordered you through your agent on the 3d May last."

##### *Adherents of Buonaparte : Officers, &c.*

General Savary, who was lately spoken of as having arrived at Smyrna, under a borrowed name, with the intention of proceeding overland to Persia, we have been assured (having subsequently altered his plans), landed at Trieste, where he was seized by the Austrian local authorities, and from thence sent as a state prisoner to one of the castles in Hungary. It is also said that a number of Buonaparte's officers have found their way to the Persian court, and having entered the service of *Fetiz Ally Shaw*, king of Persia, at *Teheran*, are now employed under the orders of the *Shah Zada* of *Tebriz*.

*Disappearance of a Mountain.*

A letter from Vienna, of the 2d of July, informs us, that the mountain of Hans-ruck, in Upper Austria, has disappeared, and given place to a lake. This mountain was very elevated, and gave its name to the country. In the preceding month, several phenomena had caused us to anticipate some dreadful event. From time to time subterranean vents had occasioned little explosions, and very much disturbed the inhabitants of that country. Some ten cottages, situated on the verge of the mountain, are destroyed. It is not said that any men had perished in the disaster.

## BELGIUM.

*Water Spout in the Netherlands.*—July 5, About seven in the evening, a hurricane, accompanied by thunder, suddenly arose to the westward. At eight, all was silent; but the air was violently agitated; clouds accumulated in all directions, and at so little distance from the earth, that they seemed almost to touch the tops of the trees. Soon after, there was formed in the South West a water-spout very large in the upper part, but apparently not more than three, or four feet diameter at the lower. It raised clouds of sand. A dreadful sound was heard in the air, resembling that of a great number of carriages rolling upon a pavement. At Oosterhuit, about a league from Dougen, the court-yards were inundated in a moment; at Dougen not a drop fell. This water-spout directed itself from South-West to North-West. After having beat down an incalculable number of firs, near Oosterhuit, it demolished a small house so completely, that nothing remained of it but some scattered stones. A cart, which was passing, was thrown bottom upwards, and one of the shafts broken to pieces. The horse, although still yoked, was turned a different way, his head being under the cart. The driver was thrown upon the road. This water spout caused at Dougen considerable havoc. It broke in pieces a row of fir trees—destroyed a house and all the corn which was stored in it, together with three sheep-folds and bee-hives. A female servant was also dreadfully wounded. It carried away the entire roof of a house, for the distance of 500 paces. It overturned a barn, broke down the chimney of a house, and split the beams by which it had been propped. It then destroyed the back part of another house and a sheepfold. The loss is very great, and the ruin of habitations and trees is indescribable.

## CHINA.

*British Embassy: disappointed: causes of.*

The failure of the late Embassy to China,

our Readers are aware, has been ascribed to certain impositions practised by the Chinese Officers of State, on the Emperor; and the fact is now placed beyond doubt, by an Imperial Edict, which we subjoin, extracted from the *Pekin Gazette* of the 4th of September, 1816. It is a singular production, conveying amidst a pompous simplicity, some very sensible admonitions, applicable to the Ministers of all nations.

“On the present occasion of the English nation sending Envoys with the tribute of valuable offerings, as they could not when at Tiensing, return thanks for the feast agreeably to the regulated form, the conducting them again to their boats for the purpose of proceeding further north, was the fault of Su-ling-gue and Quang-hoy.

“When they were at Tongchew and had not yet practised the ceremony—the framing a confused and indistinct report, and then conducting them at once to Court, was the fault of Ho-she-tay and New-ke-tong-gue. Finally, on the 7th day, I, the Emperor, having issued my orders and ascended into the Imperial Hall, called the Envoys to an audience; but the Envoys and suite had travelled from Tongchew all night; and had come direct to the Palace gate without stopping by the way at their appointed residence, and their dresses of ceremony not having arrived, they could not present themselves before me. If at that time Ho-she-tay had addressed to me a true report, I, the Emperor, could certainly have issued my commands and have changed the time of the audience, in order to correspond with their intentions in coming ten thousand miles to my Court. On the contrary he addressed to me repeated reports, expressed in disrespectful language, in consequence of which the Envoys were sent back, and the ceremonies could not be completed. The error and mismanagement of Ho-she-tay in this affair are wholly inexcusable.

“The arrangements for the business of the day had already been made. Excepting the Minister Totsin, who was absent from illness, and Toukiao and Leu-yin-po, whose attendance had not been required, all the assisting Princes, Grandees, and Great Officers of State, as well as all the Great Officers of the Palace, were in waiting in the anti-chambers. Many of them must have been eye witnesses of the whole affair, and must have known in their hearts that it was their duty to have made a true report of it to me, and to have solicited me to alter the period of the audience, yet they sat unmoved while the affair was thus going wrong. Though Ho-she-tay was visibly alarmed and in error, no one stood forward to set him right. After the



Imperial audience took place, some persons who knew the truth, disclosed Ho-she-tay's error and irresolution; but why did they not address me at the time in his stead? or if they dared not go that length, why did they not at least awaken Ho-she-tay, and cause him to report the truth? Thus it is, that when public business occurs, their countenances are always placid and composed—they sit unmoved, and see its failure with indifference. Such conduct, whenever it occurs in any situation of hazard or difficulty, one cannot behold without sighing deeply. The affair in which Ho-she-tay has erred is in itself a very small one—yet even in this the Officers of the Court have been found destitute of any expedient for the service of their country. For the future let them eradicate all selfish principles—whenever there is any defect of fidelity or public spirit, let no one plead that it is an affair which does not individually concern him—let all look up and diligently regulate their conduct according to the true spirit of the admonitions I have repeatedly given them.—Respect this."

#### DENMARK.

The Danish cloth manufactories, which are said to have flourished during the war, have suddenly stopped, in consequence of the high price of labour. This circumstance opens the prospect of an introduction of British manufactures on advantageous terms.

The Danish Government seems to regard with a jealous eye the recent measures taken by the Crown Prince of Sweden, on the pretext of preventing smuggling.

The Danes, and other petty maritime States of the North, are prepared for a visit from the Tunisian or Algerine Pirates.

The Danes are bound to protect the Baltic from Pirates, as one of the considerations for the payment to them of the Sound Duties. It was never contemplated, however, it may be presumed, that Barbary Corsairs would have had the hardihood to run up the North Sea.

#### FRANCE.

##### National Finances.

It is officially stated in the *Moniteur* of June 26th that the half-yearly dividend of interest payable on the permanent debt of France, falling due on the 22d March, amounted to...44,655,364 fr. or £1,860,640

Of the above there has been }  
already paid 39,765,230 fr. } £1,656,884

Remains due.....4,890,135 fr. —£ 203,756

The public creditors who, from having failed to produce their vouchers, had not yet received their arrears, were authorized to appear on Saturday last at the *Bureau de la Dette Publique*, when the whole of the above balance was to be paid without reserve. We see from this statement that the interest on the French National debt amounts only to 3,721,280l. per annum; not a great deal more than the yearly interest on the *unfunded* debt of England, taken at 70,000,000l. of Exchequer bills, and bearing the legal interest (as in ordinary times) of 5 per cent per annum.

The interest of the National debt of France, including annuities, pensions, and Sinking Fund, amounts to 7,600,000l. sterling; its ordinary expenditure 16,500,000 l. This is exclusive of the maintenance of the Allied troops till 1820.—The revenue of France is estimated at 32 millions.

In the number of 9,058 electors of the department of the Seine, who have already been registered, there are found 2,893 proprietors, 158 military men, 415 judges and people connected with the law, 458 public functionaries, 590 bankers and merchants, 454 manufacturers, 2,451 shopkeepers, 1,066 artisans, 192 cultivators, and 60 masters of lodging-houses and inns.

##### *The Bois de Boulogne.*

The Parisians have lamented the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne. It may be some consolation to them, however, to learn, that this promenade is about to become more beautiful than ever. A well laid out plantation of acacias, of sycamores, maple trees, poplars, ash, elm, and ever-green trees, already covers the flats which had been stripped. In several places the thick copses have sprung up again. The king has acquired new claims to the gratitude of the citizens of Paris, by embellishing for them a promenade which is necessary to their recreation. The restoration of the Bois de Boulogne, so delightful to those who take the air there, has been also useful to the poor, as it has procured them work and bread. Those who hereafter, while reposing beneath the umbrage of the trees, will pour down blessings on the king, will also remember that he received the blessings of the men who planted them.

*Paris, July 3.*—Three speculators in corn have hanged themselves, within the last week, in France. One at Besançon, the second in the vicinity of Paris, and the third at Autun. The sudden fall in the price of bread was the cause.

*New Light House.*

The French government has at last come to the determination of causing a light-house to be erected at the entrance to Calais. A letter from thence states, that an eligible spot is selecting for this desirable purpose. When the danger of the entering of that harbour is considered, such a measure must appear highly beneficial. The light is intended to revolve, with deep red reflectors, and will be so placed as to be conspicuous in all weathers, from vessels bound thither.

There is the prospect of an abundant vintage in France, and the corn in many districts is sufficiently ripe for the sickle.

*Russian Fleet in France*

*Calais, June 21*—The Russian squadron which has arrived at Calais is composed of eight vessels of 74 guns, one frigate of 44 guns, and one brig of 18 guns. This squadron is commanded by Vice Admiral Crown, and Rear-Admirals Mourawleff and Ogilvy. Its destination is to embark the sixth part of the Russian contingent, and to convey them to Russia. The squadron sailed from Cronstadt to Calais in 24 days. A violent storm forced it to cast anchor twice at El-sineur. The rumours which have been circulated of French prisoners remaining still in Russia are very false. Passengers disembarked here assure us, that after the most accurate inquiries by the Police Minister of the Empire, there did not remain a Frenchman in Russia, except such as are naturalized, and of whom the number is not considerable. Several persons of distinction have taken advantage of this opportunity to come to France by sea; the Count de Maistre, the Sardinian Ambassador in Russia, the General in Chief Fensh, the Countess of Razumowski, the wife and family of General Baron de Jomini, M. Bourgeois, French Consul at St. Petersburg &c. &c.

*A remarkable Tattooed Frenchman.*

An individual, very remarkable both to see and hear, has arrived at Calais with the Russian squadron. He is a native of Bourdeaux, and is named Joseph Cabris. Embarked in 1792, on board the privateer, Dumourier, he was taken by the English, and subsequently enrolled in the corps of Emigrants in the English service. He formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, saved himself by swimming, and regained the English frigates.—On returning to London he engaged as an under officer on board a merchant vessel for a long voyage. This vessel was lost at the Marquesas (or Marquis of Mendoza's islands), and an Englishman and he alone were saved. Re-

ceived by the inhabitants of one of those islands, to which he gave the name of Nacaiba, he was adopted by them, and tattooed from head to feet like the rest of the islanders. They gave him in marriage the daughter of the King, and he lived nine years with these savages, perfectly happy, having in abundance fruits without the trouble of cultivating them, and living on the produce of the bread tree and fish. These people are *Anthropophagi*, and eat the prisoners whom they take in war. He has seen several of these repasts, of which he gives circumstantial details, as well as of the manners of the natives. The Russian Captain Krusenstern touched at this island in a voyage round the world, and took him on board. He left the island of Nacaiba with regret. He was landed at Kamtschatka, and entered the Russian service as a Lieutenant in the Navy. He now returns to France, and intends retiring to Bourdeaux, his native place. The tattooing with which his skin is marked, from the forehead to the feet, is done with art. The designs of it are considerably varied, and traced with much neatness.

•• Our readers have already some acquaintance with this Joseph Cabris, whose residence on the Island of Nukahiva, they will find adverted to in our ninth volume page 665. He was there in company, but in enmity with Roberts, an Englishman, who certainly could well spare his society. He was blown off the island in a gale of wind, and could not regain it. The story of his giving name to the island is false, and the notion of his marrying the daughter of the King is untrue; it was the daughter of a petty chief whom he married, and by whom he had several children, from these he was separated by the dangerous situation of the Russian ship on board of which he was.

*LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE FRENCH CHURCH.*

*"To the Archbishops and Bishops of France: Venerable Brethren and dear Sons, Salutation and the Apostolic Benediction.*

"In viewing, after so many terrible vicissitudes, the vineyard which the Lord has planted in the fine kingdom of France, we have easily come to the conclusion that the means of cultivating it with greater success consisted in employing a greater number of labourers—This is what our dear Son in Jesus Christ, Louis, his Most Christian Majesty, has likewise thought; who desiring to consolidate the edifice shaken by the violence of the winds, had expressed to us his anxious wish for the increase of the number of Bishoprics, by giving to the

Dioceses new limits; persuaded that this measure would afford the happiest facilities for the arrangement of the ecclesiastical affairs of this great kingdom. There is no need of long discourse, Venerable Brethren and dear sons, to convince you with what joy and with what zeal we are disposed to second with our Apostolic authority, the pious desires of so religious a King; for it is not the *changeableness* of human affairs (as St. Innocent I, says) which has inspired us with the idea of changing the *state of the Church*; but we congratulate ourselves that God gives us now the opportunity of accomplishing what we have a long time desired, and what only insurmountable obstacles have prevented us from executing. Our intention, therefore, being to preserve the archiepiscopal and episcopal sees at present existing, and to erect anew several of those which existed before the year 1801, it is indispensable to make a new division of the dioceses, which we have resolved to fix, in proposing to ourselves the greatest advantages for the flock of our Lord.

"Your own experience has, doubtless, made you feel the advantage which must result from this plan, for the good administration of the dioceses; therefore we do not doubt of your zealous assent to this division. It is with perfect confidence we make this demand from each of you by these letters. It is a question, my venerable brothers and dear sons, which regards the salvation of souls; for which purpose there cannot be too great sacrifices, seeing that our Saviour has redeemed them with the price of his blood. Show yourselves then, by a prompt reply, ready to acquiesce in our cares, and in the salutary objects of the Most Christian King, in order that measures so useful may not be disturbed by any spirit of contention, and that no obstacle may interfere with the execution of what is required of us by that solicitude which God has enjoined as a duty, with respect to the Universal Church. In the mean while, we ask of this Dispenser of all blessings, to diffuse them among you; and we affectionately give you the Apostolic Benediction in witness of our paternal benevolence. Given at Castel Gandolfo, in the Diocese of Albano, 12th of June, 1817.

"PIUS VII. POPE."

(A true Copy.)

"Cardinal GONSALVI."

*Thoulouse July 2.*—The Members of the Metropolitan Chapter of this city, received the day before yesterday, by express, from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the following letter:

Vol. VI No. 35. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Aug. 1*

"GENTLEMEN—I address to you the letter which his Holiness has sent me, that it might be transmitted to you. This letter requires you to give your consent to the new boundary which will be established of the Diocese and Metropolitan See of Thoulouse.

"In order to provide for the wants of the faithful, and to restore to the French Church a portion of its ancient splendour, it became indispensable to augment the number of Episcopal Sees, and to re-establish several, the origin of which may be traced back to the infancy of the Christian religion in this kingdom. The King, seconding the views of his subjects and his Bishops, has proposed the ancient boundary of the Metropolitan Sees, and the re-establishment of a certain number of ancient Sees. This re-establishment renders necessary a change in the boundary of many Dioceses, and of some Metropolitan Sees; and in order that the canonical forms may be observed, the Pope requires your concurrence in that which relates to the See of Thoulouse.

"The sentiments which you have manifested for the welfare of Religion and of the Gallican Church, do not permit me to doubt that your reply will be conformable to the wishes of his Holiness and of his Most Christian Majesty.

"Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"RICHELIEU.

"Paris, June 26, 1817."

At a special meeting of the Chapter, its assent was given to the wish expressed by his Holiness and his Most Christian Majesty, and was sent off immediately by a Courier.—*Journal de Thoulouse.*

The Prefect of La Cote d'Or, in France, has ordered a wolf hunt on several points of that department, where these animals have multiplied. Three children have been carried away within these few days by hungry wolves,

#### *Mechanical Powers of Navigation.*

An experiment is making on the Seine, under the inspection of the Institute, of a new constructed boat, with oars, which is described as possessing all the advantages of the steam-boat without any of its inconveniences and dangers. One man placed in this oar boat, is sufficient to urge it onwards with full rapidity, by a handle which resembles the rouncee of a printing press, and which gives motion to the wheels. It is added that a single horse, instead of a man, would be sufficient for carrying the greatest weight.

#### *Mechanical Invention: Nail-making.*

The following article, which appears in one of the columns of the *Moniteur*, has so immediate a relation to English interests, that we must give it a place here.

"*Commercy, July 6.*—A fellow countryman, known for one of the finest and most useful enterprizes, which England and

France boast, intends to import from the first of these kingdoms to the second, a rotary machine proper for the manufacture of nails. He is in the possession of the design, the details, and the sketch of this machine. Moved by a stream of water, or by a steam engine of an eight-horse power, it forms, every minute, three thousand six hundred nails of an inch long. If the matrices, which are moveable, be changed, it makes nails from two lines in length to six inches and a half. It also forms every sort of small iron work, as triangles, chimies, balustrades for staircases and balconies, knife-blades, in one word, a great number of the articles of an ironmonger's shop. Three persons are sufficient to attend this machine."

It must be unnecessary to say one word for the purpose of adding to the caution, which this disclosure should give to the owners of other useful inventions.

#### *Danger from Lightning at Perpignan.*

A letter from Perpignan of July 5, says,—"Perpignan was yesterday on the point of being buried under its ruins; but fortunately it was saved; and this morning all persons tremblingly congratulate each other on their preservation. Yesterday there was an excessive heat, and it was supposed there would be a tempest in the evening; that event took place at five o'clock. The lightning fell in the citadel, fifteen paces from the great powder magazine, which is entirely full, in the place where the manufactory is carried on. It caused an opening through the door, and in a moment set fire to a quantity of tar and hemp. The fire afterwards communicated to the manufactory, and caused an explosion of the grenades, cartouches, and obuses, which were charged. The fire was so rapid, that it was feared the explosion of the obuses would have communicated to the magazine, but it was saved by a ditch of water which surrounded the magazine. The moment it was made known by the soldiers, that the fire was so near the immense powder magazine, the people deserted their houses and fled from the town. The women, children, the aged and infirm, braved the tempest in flying towards Vernet, and left the town almost deserted. Every moment it was expected that Perpignan would be destroyed.—Amidst these unfortunate and frightful circumstances, no accident happened either in the town or in the citadel to any body. The military and civil authorities were ready, in case of need, to give the most prompt assistance. The night was tempestuous, but without hail."

#### GERMANY.

#### *On the appearance of Barbary Corsairs in the North Sea*

Frankfort, July 6.—The committee appointed to make a report on the late piracies of the Barbary corsairs in the North Sea, gave in its proposals in the fortieth sitting of the Diet. This Committee consists of the Ambassadors of Prussia, Holland, Denmark, Oldenburg, and the Hanseatic cities. The Committee was briefly as follows:—

"That nothing but the too great negligence of some European maritime Powers could have given the pirates the unheard of boldness to penetrate into the Channel and the North Sea; that England, indeed, had not suffered the insolent proceedings committed close to its coast, but that this was not sufficient, unless similar measures were adopted also by France, Spain, and Portugal, that in order to remedy this evil completely, all the European maritime Powers, must combine, and jointly declare the principle that the Barbary cruisers, if found in the Mediterranean, shall be considered and treated as pirates. In order to effect this, the Committee propose that Austria and Prussia, as the most important Members of the Confederation, and as European Powers who have so largely contributed to the re-establishment of peace on the Continent of Europe, should exert themselves to induce England to declare for the establishment of the above principle.

"The same two Powers should also use their mediation with Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and the Netherlands, to support this application to England, and by keeping frigates on the coasts, contribute also on their part to remedy the evil; that the same request be made besides to the Kings of Denmark, Hanover, and the Netherlands, as Members of the Confederation.

"The complete success of the whole affair depends, in the opinion of the Committee, principally upon the powerful co-operation of England."

The Frankfort Diet has decided, that from the 1st of October next, the transit of corn shall be free throughout all Germany.

Frankfort, July 7.—The first load of winter-barley came in here, this evening. It was received with much solemnity.—Having been ornamented with verdure and garlands of flowers, it was preceded by military music and by the children of the schools, singing hymns, under

the guidance of their masters. Before the Church of St. Catharine, it stopped, while a Lutheran Minister pronounced a discourse, at the end of which the people sang in chorus the Thanksgiving Psalm.

*Emigration to America.*—A distressing picture is given in the American Journals, of the miserable wretches who have been induced to emigrate to America from Holland and Germany; and some severe but just remarks are made on the conduct of those Captains who are styled the kidnappers of the foreigners. A person of some credit, pleading the cause of those deluded and unhappy emigrants, terms the trade an unhallowed speculation in white freemen's liberty, which he considers in the highest degree derogatory to the character of the American Republic. He avers—

1st. That such servants as come from Germany, at least, are generally ignorant of that humiliating fact, that they are to be made *slaves for years*, for the payment of their passage.

2d. That they are not driven by famine or necessity from their native country, but that they are enticed by kidnappers, with false promises of happiness and gain, superior to any they could enjoy in Europe.

3d. That the whole business is a speculation, even more infamous than the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

4th. That this inhuman traffic is a flagrant breach of the law of nations, and abhorred by every civilized Government.

5th. That the laws in America sanctioning such an unrepudican, unchristian, immoral, and fraudulent traffic, are absolutely unconstitutional, and ought, for the honour of the only remaining republic on earth, to be speedily and eternally repealed.

The usual plan, when the American Captain arrives with his ship in Holland or Germany, is to engage a person fit for his purpose who is conversant in the several European languages. By this means the strongest temptations are held out to allure the poor wretches from their friends and their homes, to an enterprise, the end of which is a state of abject slavery. If they object their inability to pay their passage, the kidnapper tells them that this is a mere nothing; that he has friends and acquaintance in America who stand greatly in need of mechanics; that the wages being so high, they can, in a short time, work out such a trifling sum, and that he will stand their security with the Captain. Not until they arrive in America are they told by the Captain that they must not leave the ship till they have satisfied him for the passage-money; and that to pay this money they have no other way left

than to indent themselves to some American or other, upon as good terms as they can get, *as servants*, and that from such purchasers he expects his pay. The surprise of the kidnapped passengers can easily be imagined. Their "friend and patron" forsakes them, and, sick and tired of the ship, and unacquainted with the language and laws of America, they subscribe to any instrument of writing, mostly with the determination to run away on the first opportunity.

*Stuttgart June 30.*—For some weeks past we see a great number of Wurtembergers return, who had quitted their country to go and seek their fortune elsewhere, and who are now in the greatest distress. Some of them return from Holland, or from the frontiers of that country, and of the Prussian States, where a passage has been refused them. Others have been only to the environs of Mentz, where the crowds of their fellow countrymen, who were returning home, induced them to do the same.

From Ratisbon, the 17th instant, it is mentioned, that on the 14th two bodies of Wurtemberg emigrants, consisting of 4 or 500 persons each, passed through that city on their way to the borders of the Black Sea.

*Hanover, June 23.*—We hear that the Prince Regent has purchased the fine seat of the Count of Wallmoden, on the avenue to Herrenhausen, together with the fine collection of statues and paintings there, for the sum of 100,000 dollars, and it is thought that it is intended to establish in it an Academy for painting.

#### *Clouds of Lady Birds.*

*Hamburg, June 27.*—A phenomenon, unknown in these countries, is that of the appearance of numerous collections of insects, called *demoiselles*, which suddenly enter a field, remain there a few hours, and then continue their flight. This evening the atmosphere was covered with millions of these insects, which intercepted the light, and presented an appearance of the thickest clouds, like those seen during a fall of snow: they came from the southwest, and passed over this city.

#### *Destructive Hail Storm.*

A letter from Munich, of July 7, states, that on the 4th a storm of hail fell there with more violence than had occurred in the remembrance of any one. The number of glaziers in that city, and their stock of glass in hand, being insufficient for repairing the damage done to the windows, it was found necessary to send for an additional supply of workmen and materials from Augsburg, Treysina, and other neighbouring cities.



*Loss to Science : Death.*

The celebrated mineralogist, Werner, is dead. The day of his death is not stated, but the Paris papers quote a letter from Dresden, as to the fact. "His name," says the letter, "was known from the iron mines of Siberia to those of gold in Peru." He was interred with extraordinary pomp at Freyberg. He has bequeathed to the King his valuable collection of minerals, which is estimated at 150,000 crowns.

## INDIES : EAST.

*Misfortune of the Embassy to China.*

*Batavia, March 3, 1817.*—The Alceste was lost on the 18th of February, on a sunken rock, near Palo Leat, or Middle Island, in the Straits of Gaspar—every person saved. On the following day the embassy left Middle Island, in a barge and cutter, and got safe here on Sunday the 23d. Two ships left this on Monday morning, the 24th, and accompanied by our two boats, are gone to bring Captain Maxwell, the other officers, and crew, to this place. We (who have arrived here) have saved only a small parcel each; but some things are saved on the island, which is uninhabitable. For the sake of those friends in England, put into the *telegraph*, that *all are saved*, and were pretty well on the 24th ult. when we left them: we expect them here the day after to-morrow. An American takes this, bound to Holland. The remaining English at this place, and Dutch governor, make it very pleasant to us unfortunates. Lord Amherst and all are well here, consisting of 18 persons; the other 29 that arrived are gone back in the boats, as before stated.

*Fortitude and presence of mind.*

In Bengal, some years ago, when Capt. Hutchinson, on returning home in the night, attended by a servant with a torch, casually trod on a cobra capella, which instantly bit him on the calf of the leg: the poison of this snake being more immediately mortal than the bite of another snake, Capt. H., with great presence of mind, instantly cut out with his knife a large portion of the calf of his leg, and applied the burning torch to cauterize the wound, which prevented the poison from having its usual effect.

## ITALY.

*The Pope.*—Letters from Rome, of the 25th of June, state that his Holiness was beginning to recover from the effects of an accident which befel him at the Castel Gandolfo. Being there alone in his room, and wishing to get into his bed with the help of an arm chair, he fell with such force

upon the floor that he remained an hour and a half in a state of insensibility, and without being able to call any one to his assistance. The consequence of this accident was a raging fever, but it left him after a few days. His Holiness went abroad for the first time on the 24th of last month, when his appearance excited an enthusiasm that was manifested by the most gratifying acclamations.

*Converted and Baptized Jews.*

A Jewish rabbi, his wife, and two sons, were baptized at Rome, in the church of the Twelve Apostles, on the 21st ult. After the ceremony of baptism was concluded, the rabbi and his wife received the nuptial benediction from his Excellency Cardinal Morozzo. This man is Jacob Barocas, of Leghorn, 35 years old, and son of Zechariah and Rachel Levi. Seigneur Joseph Celani was his godfather: his wife had the Countess Lucrece Rospiglio e Ripenti for her godmother.

A letter from Parma, dated the 20th ult. states, that the heat of the weather had increased the ravages of typhus. Several persons had been carried off in six days: the breath even of a convalescent frequently communicated the malady.

*Afflicting Catastrophe.*

An enormous fragment of rock was detached from Mount St. Bernard in the night between the 16th and 17th ult. which fell on the Commune of Villard-Saint Constant, and crushed several houses. Fourteen persons were killed, and the damage is estimated at 100,000 livres. In the evening of the 18th, about nine o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at the same place.

*Battle in form against Robbers.*

By accounts from Italy it appears, that the Neapolitan troops of the line have given battle to the famous band of robbers under the brothers Vadarelli—the latter waited the attack with firmness. The affair took place between Bovino and Minervino, and was sanguinary. The robbers are pursued, and it is expected that advantages still more decisive will be soon obtained over those scourges of travellers and of the country.

## PORTUGAL.

*Pernambuco Recovered.*

A letter from Lisbon contains the substance of dispatches received by the Portuguese regency from Pernambuco, by the vessel *Anna Maria*, which arrived at Lisbon on the 30th of June:—

LISBON, JULY 4.—"We have received the official notice, that on the 19th of May,

Domingo Jose Martins, founder of the Portuguese club in London, marched at the head of the Insurgent army to give battle, at seven leagues distance from the city of Pernambuco, to the army from Bahia; all that day the action continued, and both armies suffered severely. On the 20th, the Insurgent army being beaten, Martins, with some officers, ran away. During this the blockading squadron entered, called upon by the people. On the sailors landing they were joined by the inhabitants, and they, together, rushed into the government-house, and killed immediately a priest, an ex-friar, and the brother of Martins; from thence they went to take possession of the forts, which was done rapidly, and they hoisted the Portuguese colours on all of them. A proclamation was directly issued, offering a reward for Martins, whose *empire* had lasted 74 days. The success was owing to the promptitude of the Conde dos Arcos, Governor of Bahia.

"P. S. Martins, the would-be Buonaparte, won the daughter of the merchant M. Benito Joze da Costa, to whom she returned without the Duchies of Parma and Placentia."

#### PRUSSIA.

A steam boat has been invented by a Mr. Humphrey, on a principle which renders explosion impossible. This vessel carries passengers between Berlin and Charlottenberg.

#### RUSSIA.

##### National Bank.

*St. Petersburg, June 17.*—We, Alexander, I., by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c.—Desiring to afford to the merchants greater means for the facilitating and extending their commercial operations, we have thought fit, instead of the now existing Discount Bank, whose influence, on account of the smallness of its capital, and the several defects observed in its constitution, is of no visible use, to establish an Imperial Commercial Bank. In consequence of this resolution, we have commissioned the Minister of Finance to lay before the Council of State, for its consideration, all the plans necessary to be prepared on this subject. Now, having taken the advice of our Council of State, we decree as follows:—

I. Thirty millions of roubles of the capital of the Crown, are placed at the disposal of the Commercial Bank. [Here follows the statement of the items of which this capital is to be formed.]

II. The Commercial Bank is allowed to take money, 1st. on interest for circulation, according to the same principles as in the

loan bank. 2d. To deposit and to transfer from one person to another the sums inscribed by private persons, according to the books of the Bank.

III. The Commercial Bank gives loans on Russian goods according to the principles of the discount office, and accepts bills, but in this case taking the per centage according to the course of commercial operations.

IV. Half of the directors to consist of public officers and half of merchants.

V. The Commercial Bank shall be opened on the 1st of January next year.

VI. At the same time we hereby issue the regulations of the Commercial Bank, confirmed by us. We take it under our protection, and guarantee with our Imperial word the integrity of the capitals which shall be intrusted to it by private persons: as also that the rights of every person to the same shall remain inviolate. With the opening of the Commercial Bank, we shall not fail to increase the resources of the loan bank, and to regulate it in a manner suitable to its destination, in order, by the united influence of these establishments on the strengthening of private credit, to contribute to the extension of agriculture, of industry, and of commerce, and in general to the advantage of our dearly beloved country, in whose prosperity we place the reward of our exertions and our glory.

Petersburgh May 7. ALEXANDER.

##### Improvements of the Metropolis.

*St. Petersburg, June 18.*—For the improvement of this city, and for the convenience of the foot-passengers, broad *trottoirs* of flag-stones are now laying down before the houses in all the streets; they are separated from the carriage-way by a railing of cast iron, which, as the streets are very broad and straight, has an extremely pleasing effect.

The Bible Society of Petersburg had lately a meeting there, at which Prince Galitzan stated, that the whole number of societies, established to promote the circulation of the word of God, amounted to at least a thousand, of which seven hundred are in Europe.

##### Population of the Metropolis.

An article dated Russia, in the French papers, calculates the gross population of St. Petersburg at 285,500 persons, the military included. In 1764 the number of inhabitants in that capital amounted to 114,000 Russians, and 16,000 strangers: in 1792, St. Petersburg contained 193,000

natives, and 32,000 strangers. Of the present population of 285,500 souls, it is computed that the foreigners may amount to 35 or 36,000. Formerly one foreigner was reckoned for each 7 Russians; now, since Finland and other countries have been incorporated with the empire, 8 Russians are found for every single foreigner; and of the foreigners one half are usually Germans. Many of that nation have been naturalized in Russia: some of them occupy distinguished stations in society; among them are several men of science, artists, and artisans. The French settled at St. Petersburg are preceptors of youth, dealers in fashions, hair-dressers, valets de chambre, &c. Thus it appears that in half a century the newly created capital of the Russian empire has increased in population considerably more than two to one. We believe that London has, during the same period, advanced in a degree not far inferior to St. Petersburg, and that some of our manufacturing and sea-port towns, such as Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Liverpool, &c. have made a still more rapid and surprising progress.

The Bible Society of Petersburg had lately a meeting there, at which Prince Galitzin stated, that the whole number of Societies, established to promote the circulation of the word of God, amounted to at least a thousand, of which 700 are in Europe.

*A free port in the South.*

*St. Petersburg, June 10.*—By an Imperial Ukase, Odessa is declared a free port. The Ukase runs thus:—

"As we have been convinced by several years experience of the advantages afforded by the harbour of Odessa, by the exportation of all superfluous productions of the Southern Provinces of our Empire, and as we are desirous of facilitating and extending the foreign trade, increasing the national wealth, and encouraging the industry of our faithful subjects, we have caused a plan to be laid before our Council of State, for establishing free ports in the Black Sea, and first at Odessa. Odessa is, therefore, declared a free port. All foreign goods, not excepting even those which are prohibited by the Tariff, may come to Odessa free, and without paying any duty. They shall neither be visited by the Custom-house officers, nor subjected to any of the usual declarations. Only brandy and spirituous liquors, which are prohibited by the Tariff, are excepted, till the expiration of the term of the duties on brandy at Odessa, that is, till 1st January, 1821.

"To prevent the plague, all goods must be cleared as soon as they arrive. All goods, which according to the Tariff cannot be exported from Russia, can neither be exported from Odessa. For the importation and exportation of goods certain barriers are established, where the necessary formalities must be performed. The laws of quarantine on account of the plague continue in force as hitherto. These privileges are granted for 30 years."

It appears from the French papers, that the Emperor of Russia's Ukase, in relation to the Jews residing in his dominions, has been mis-understood. His Imperial Majesty does not invite the Israelites to abandon their ancient faith, but proposes to grant an asylum to numbers of them, who, having embraced Christianity, may be persecuted by their own people.

Count Romanzoff, a Russian nobleman, no less distinguished by his eminent talents than his great wealth, has lately undertaken several patriotic projects, for the instruction and improvement of his countrymen. He has built four churches upon his estates for different sects of Christians: he has also, at his own expence, engaged and sent a vessel round the world on a voyage of discovery; he is also about to establish some schools on the recently adopted system of education, for the direction of which he has sent for a competent English instructor.

*Coal Mines to be sought for.*

*Russian Empire.*—In this immense tract of country, it is well known that hitherto there have been no coal mines. An attempt to raise coal, that prime article of fuel, is now about to be made, under the immediate patronage of the Emperor. The spot fixed upon for this purpose is in the vicinity of Tula. Tula, celebrated for its extensive iron works, and especially recollected at this time, from the circumstance of *Buonaparte's* defeated intention of destroying them. Tula is the capital of the government of that name; distant from Moscow one hundred and fifteen miles, and situate on the river Upha, in long. 37. 24. east, and lat. 54. 10. north. This undertaking (the success of which will form an epocha never to be forgotten in the annals of the Russian empire), is under the immediate patronage, we might have added, and at the instance of the truly patriotic and enlightened ALEXANDER. All the measures were concerted in London with his Excellency Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; and on the 20th ult. Mr. Longmire, of this town (the director and actuary in this important concern) pro-

ceeded from hence to London, with an assistant draftsman, and four pitmen, belonging to Whitehaven, and two borers, previously engaged at Newcastle. They sailed from Gravesend for St. Petersburg, on 1st of this month; all their equipments for the voyage being on the most liberal scale. We understand they are to winter at Moscow, except a few occasional visits to Tula, as the season may allow, and to commence operations as early after that as the climate will permit.—*Whitehaven paper.*

## SPAIN.

*Agriculture favoured.*

The King of Spain has issued a decree, permitting the importation of agricultural implements, free of all duties, upon condition, that some of the economical Societies of that country shall have certified the utility of the same, and have requested permission to import them. Our manufacturers in England will, we hope, benefit by this permission.

## SWEDEN.

They write from Stockholm that all the Swedish merchants have been apprised that, in consequence of the appearance of the Barbary corsairs in the North Sea, it is advisable to procure Turkish passports for such vessels as are destined to navigate that sea. It is observed, that in the years 1627 and 1687, the Algerine corsairs shewed themselves in the neighbourhood.

## TURKEY.

*Scarcity of Rice.*

Constantinople, May 23.—Mehmed Aly Pacha continues his monopoly in Egypt with great insolence and cupidity, to the great detriment, not only of the European merchants, but of the navigators of all nations, and even of this city, which attributes to his sordid traffic the extraordinary scarcity of rice which it experiences at this moment. This circumstance might become very serious, as rice is not only one of the principal articles of the inhabitants of this capital, but in the next fast of Ramadan is absolutely indispensable. If the scarcity of this article continues, great troubles will inevitably take place among the people.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

*Method of defending Timber for Building from*

*Attacks of the Seasons.*—This method is much more advantageous than that of sinking the wood in a solution of salt. It consists of a coating, which is prepared in the following manner. Three parts of slacked lime, two parts of wood ashes, and one of fine shud; the whole is sifted, and as much linseed oil added as is necessary, to form it into a mass, that may be managed with a pencil or brush: in order to render the mixture perfect, and more durable, the

mass may be beat upon a marble. The wood only requires two coats, of which the first is laid on thinly; but the second as thick as the brush can do it. This coating, when well prepared, is impermeable to water, and resists the influence of the weather and the action of the sun, which hardens and renders it more durable.

*Method of making an incombustible Varnish.*—This is a method of obviating, in a very great degree, the action of flame upon any substance whatever, thereby preventing its carbonisation, and consequently its combustion. A quantity of isinglass is dissolved in water, either hot or cold, and a similar quantity of alum is prepared at the same time; the two solutions being afterwards mixed together, the portion that is to be exposed to the flame is carefully moistened. The addition of a little vinegar increases the incombustibility: Wooden vessels may be exposed to a flame with this varnish on them, and their contents made to boil, as it does not prevent the transmission of heat, only the carbonisation.

## National Register :

## BRITISH.

*The King's Health.*

"Windsor Castle, July 5.—His Majesty has been very composed during the last month. His Majesty's health is good, but his disorder continues unabated."—(*Signed as usual.*)

The total amount of the arrears of the Property Tax, outstanding on the 5th of April, 1817, is estimated, in an official return to an order of the House of Commons, at 1,854,768*l.* Another official paper states the probable amount to be received from the Assessed Taxes, for the year ending the 5th April, 1818, at five millions nine hundred thousand pounds.

The Finance Committee lately made their sixth report—it relates entirely to the naval service—states that larger ships are necessary to keep pace with other nations, 50 and 50-gun ships having almost disappeared—on an average a man of war lasts 12 years—A complete renovation of the whole navy is now making, by building new ships. Since 1814, a system of registry of seamen has been adopted, and of the thirty-two thousand out-pensioners now on the books, not less than from twelve to fifteen thousand are capable of active service afloat.

The Waterloo Subscription Committee have remitted Marshal Blucher £10,000 more, for relief of Prussian sufferers in that battle.

## FINANCES.

The Exchequer Quarter, the second of the year, being just finished, we are enabled to lay a Schedule of its results before the public.

and accounts of the amounts received and expended, and the balance of the same periods.									
Duties, continued per Act 20 Geo. III. cap. 17. and the annual Duties of the same periods.									
1816 (Income) 1817									
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	1816 (Charge) 1817				
Customs	757,487	4 10	571,681	8 4					
Excise	3,288,808	0 0	3,690,000	0 0					
Stamps	1,500,414	8 1	1,500,000	18 2					
Letter Money	253,000	0 0	325,000	0 0					
Assessed Taxes, 1808	2,207,257	6 8	2,215,769	17 11					
Incidents	51,003	13 0	61,938	13 0					
Land Taxes	409,945	13 1	404,220	19 0					
Scutages Annual Duties	808,620	1 11	152,335	11 6					
Travelling Exchequer Fees	1,600	0 0	11,732	15 0					
Temporary Duties per- centage from July, 1816	11,919	3 0	327,174	16 6					
From War Taxes	614,003	17 4	5,400	0 3					
Part of Annuity to	5,540	0 2	9,285,400	0 0					
Price of Waxes	10,064,092	0 11	9,285,400	0 0					
Great Britain.									
ABSTRACT.									
Income	10,064,092	0 11	10,064,092	0 11					
Charge	9,285,400	0 0	9,285,400	0 0					
Deficiency	5,166,922	5 1	5,166,922	5 1					
1817.									
Income	10,064,092	0 11	9,285,400	0 0					
Charge	9,285,400	0 0	13,120,000	0 0					
Deficiency	5,166,922	5 1	3,749,200	10 2					
1816.									
Income	10,064,092	0 11	10,064,092	0 11					
Charge	9,285,400	0 0	13,120,000	0 0					
Deficiency	5,166,922	5 1	3,749,200	10 2					

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended on the 5th day of July, 1816 and 1817, together with the Amount of Excise Duties, continued per Act 50 Geo. III. cap. 17. and the Annual Duties to the same periods.

Exchequer, 5th day of July, 1817. Note—By the Provisions of an Act 56th Geo. III. cap. 98, the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland became consolidated from and after the 5th of January, 1817; therefore this account cannot be made complete until the Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland is obtained, and added thereto. The sum of 917,405l. 18s. 10d. remitted from Ireland, on account of the debt of Ireland funded in Great Britain in the quarter ended the 5th of July, 1816, is omitted in this comparative statement, there being no farther remittance from Ireland of a like nature under the Consolidation Act, on account of the debt of Ireland funded in Great Britain.

MR. TIURNEY'S RESOLUTIONS.  
FINANCE.—1817.

## I.

That it appears to this house, by the 4th report of the committee of finance, that the sum to be expended by the commissioners, for the redemption of the funded debt of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1817, may be estimated at... £14,515,080

And that provision has been made for paying off navy and transport debt, within the same period, to the amount of ..... 1,660,000

Making the sum applicable to the reduction of debt in the year 1817 ..... 16,175,080

That it appears to this house, that the amount of the unfunded debt of Great Britain, in Exchequer bills outstanding and unprovided for, has been increased, since the 5th of January 1817, by the sum of ..... 7,898,950

That a further issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of £9,000,000, and of Treasury bills in Ireland, £3,600,000, has been voted for the service of the year 1817.... 12,600,000

Making an increase of debt in 1817 ..... 20,498,950

And that, deducting the sum before stated, as applicable to the reduction of debt .. 16,175,080

The debt of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of any deficiency which may arise in the income of, and charge upon the consolidated fund) will be increased, in the year 1817, by the sum of .. 4,323,870

## II.

That, supposing the income of and charge upon the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland to be the same in the year ending the 5th of January 1818, as in the year ended 5th of January 1817, they may be stated as follows:

Income: Great Britain, (after deducting £374,000, arrears of property tax)  
App. A. 1, 4th Report  
Committee Finance .. 38,700,551  
Do. Ireland; App. E. 1, Do.  
Do. .... 4,394,631  
Income of year ending 5th  
January 1818 ..... 43,104,182



Charge: Great Britain; App. B. 1,  
4th Report Committee  
Finance .. £36,693,429  
Do. Ireland; App. F. 1, 2, &  
3 Do. Do. .. 6,985,953

Charge of year ending  
5th Jan. 1818 ..... 46,625,382  
Deficiency of consoli-  
dated fund, 5th Jan.  
1818 ..... 3,521,200

## III.

That it appears to this house,  
that comparing the net produce of  
the customs and excise of Great  
Britain, in the first 22 weeks of  
1816, with the first 22 weeks of  
1817, there is a diminution of re-  
ceipt, in the latter period, of .... 1,430,593

## IV.

That the unfunded debt of Great Britain  
and Ireland, unprovided for, may be stated as  
follows; viz.

Amount of Exchequer bills in Great  
Britain, outstanding and unpro-  
vided for, 20th June 1817 .... 52,362,200  
Farther amount of Exchequer bills  
voted for the service of 1817 .. 9,000,000  
Amount of Treasury bills (Ireland)  
unprovided for, on the 5th Jan-  
uary 1817 ..... 5,304,992  
Amount of Treasury bills (Ireland)  
voted for the service of 1817 .... 3,600,000  
Amount of unfunded debt (exclu-  
sive of any deficiency in the in-  
come of and charge upon the  
consolidated fund) to be provided  
for, 5th January 1818 . .... 70,267,192

The following are the Financial Resolu-  
tions intended to be moved by Mr. C. Grant,  
in opposition to those of Mr. Tierney.

## FINANCE—1817.

1—That the total amount of the  
Funded Debt of the United King-  
dom, unredeemed, was, on the  
1st Feb. 1816 ..... £810,046,036  
And on the 1st Feb. 1817 ..... 790,050,980

Being a diminution of. . . 19,995,056

2—That the total amount of the  
Unfunded Debt, in Exchequer  
and Irish Treasury Bills, was, on  
the 5th January 1816,  
In Exchequer bills. . . 41,441,900  
In Irish Treas. bills . . 2,497,808

43,939,708

And on the 5th January 1817,  
Exchequer bills. . . 44,650,300  
Treasury bills. . . . . 5,304,992

49,955,292

Being an increase of ..... 6,015,584

3—That the sum to be expended  
by the Commissioners for the re-  
demption of the Funded Debt of  
Great Britain and Ireland, in the  
year 1817, may be estimated at 14,164,443

And that provision has been made  
for paying off Navy and Trans-  
port Debt, within the same pe-  
riod, to the amount of. .... 1,660,000

16,124,443

4—That the amount of Exchequer  
bills outstanding on the 5th Jan.  
1817, was ..... 44,650,300  
and of Irish Tr. bills 5,304,992

49,955,292

That the amount of Exchequer bills  
and of Irish Treasury bills, grant-  
ed in the present or former Ses-  
sion, which will be outstanding on  
the 5th January 1818, should the  
whole of the supplies of the cur-  
rent year be then issued, will be  
In Exchequer bills. . . 60,000,000  
In Irish Treas. bills . . 4,884,992

64,884,992

Increase of Unfunded Debt unpro-  
vided for (exclusive of any excess  
of charge upon the Consolidated  
Fund of the United Kingdom,  
beyond the income thereof) of. . 14,729,700  
Being less by the sum of 1,394,743l.  
than the sum of 16,124,443l.  
which, as before stated, will be  
applied in the course of the year  
to the reduction of Funded and  
Unfunded Debt, viz.

Sum to be applied to the reduc-  
tion of Debt ..... 16,124,443  
Increase of Unfunded Debt .. 14,729,700

£1,394,743

## COIN OF THE REALM.

At the trial of the Pix in the Exchequer,  
July 14th, were tried *three millions one  
hundred and seventy-eight thousand and eight  
pounds*, sterling, of silver coin, being all  
that had then passed into circulation; and  
also *seven hundred and three thousand six  
hundred and seventy eight pounds*, sterling,  
of gold coin, being all the gold coin at that  
time issued. The following is an extract  
from the verdict of the Jury of Gold-  
smiths sworn by the Lord Chancellor on  
that occasion, viz:—

We found in and took out of the said Pix  
gold consisting of 1004 *sovereigns*, or 20  
shilling pieces, making together by tale  
1004l. weighing together 21lbs. 5oz.  
15dwt. but which at the rate of 46l. 14s. 6d.  
to the pound weight Troy, should weigh  
21lbs. 5oz. 16dwt. 23grs. and having taken  
47 of the said coins, being in the tale 47l.  
did find the same to weigh 12oz. 1dwt.  
12grs. and to be by the assays and trial  
thereof agreeable to the standard trial piece  
of gold in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated  
15th October, 1688.

We also found in and took out of the  
said Pix silver coins, consisting of 3938  
half crowns, 9303 shillings, and 2305 six-

pences, making together by tale 1015l. 0s. 6d. and weighing together 307lbs. 4oz. 19dwts. but which at the rate of 66s. to the pound weight Troy should weigh 307lbs. 7oz. and having taken of the said silver coins two several parcels, the first parcel containing 13 half crowns, thirty shillings, and 7 sixpences, being in tale 66 shillings, and the second parcel containing 8 half crowns, 41 shillings, and 10 sixpences, being also in tale 66 shillings, did find each parcel to weigh exactly 1lb. and to be by the assay and trial thereof agreeable to the standard trial plate of silver in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated 11th April, 1728.

And we find that the remedy allowed on all the above mentioned gold coins in the said Pix amounts to 10dwts. 16grs. but that their lack of weight is only 1dwt. 23grs. so that they are within the remedy 8dwts. 17grs.

As also, that the remedy on all the silver coins in the said Pix is 15oz. 7dwt. 14grs. but that their lack of weight is only 2oz. 1dwt.; so that they are within the remedy 13oz. 6dwts. 14grs.

Finding, therefore, the said several coins to be in weight, tale and allay, within the remedies provided by the indenture between his present Majesty King George the Third on the one part, and the said William Wellesley Pole of the other part, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1817, under which he is appointed to act, we do report, that by the assays and trials of the coins above mentioned, they are sufficient in allay, and according to the covenants comprized in the said indenture, to the best of our knowledge and discretion.

William Merle,	James Henderson,
William Moore,	Samuel Kentish,
John Henderson,	John Harker,
Thomas Brind,	John Barron,
Robert Makepeace,	William City,
Thomas Ayres,	William Disnes.

By the 56th Geo. III. the silver coin of this realm is established at the old standard of fineness, viz. 11oz. 2dwts. fine, and 18dwts. allay; and the 1lb. Troy, to be cut into 66s. instead of into 62 as heretofore. Four of the said shillings to be kept by the Crown for brassage and seignorage. Upon this principle the new silver coinage has been struck and issued. The gold coin of this realm remains at the same proportionate weight and fineness at which it formerly stood. By the Mint Indenture, all monies coined by the Master of the Mint under his contract with the Crown, are to be subjected to a trial of the Pix in the Mint; that is to say, a trial

of samples taken from the coin before it is issued, and examined by the King's Assayer, Comptroller, and King's Clerk; and after examination and approbation by those officers, other samples are taken, sealed up, and placed in a box, called the Pix, under their three keys. This box is opened at the Exchequer, when the Master is tried at what is called the public trial of the Pix, and the samples are submitted to a Jury returned by the Goldsmith's Company, who are sworn in open Court before the Lord Chancellor, and charged by him to do justice between the Crown, the public and the Master.—If the verdict of the Jury declare the Coin to be standard in weight and fineness, within the remedy, the Master is acquitted. If not, he is liable to be fined to any extent the Crown shall think fit. The remedy is an allowance in weight and fineness above or below the accurate standard, which has been always thought necessary to secure the Master, as it is morally impossible (consistent with the necessary dispatch) to work our coins with mathematical accuracy: The present Master of the Mint found the remedy on gold 40 grains in weight, in the lb. Troy in fineness. In the Indenture under which he now acts, it is reduced to fifteen grains in the lb. Troy in fineness, and twelve grains in the lb. Troy in weight. He found the remedy on silver, two pennyweights in the lb. Troy, in weight or fineness. It is now reduced to one pennyweight in the lb. Troy, in weight, or fineness.

#### *The New Silver Coinage.*

When the subject of the new coinage was last year discussed in Parliament, Mr. W. Pole proposed that 500,000l. should be granted for that purpose, but of course not limiting himself to that sum; for those who were the most moderate in their calculations did not think that so important an operation could be effected at a less expence to the country than one million sterling. From official documents, however, it appears that the loss arising from the substitution of the new for the old deteriorated coin of the realm; the expence of coining above 70 millions of pieces of silver, of re-coining all the old brought in, together with all incidental charges of every kind whatever, amount to no more than 500,992l. 8s.

*Sovereigns.*—The denomination of "Sovereign" is far more ancient in the history of our Coinage than that of "Guinea." The "Sovereign," or Double Real, was first coined by Henry VII. 22<sup>d</sup> of them being ordered to coined out of the lb. weight

of gold, and to be current for 20s. sterling. Mr. Ruding in his valuable "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," &c. just published, observes—"These coins derived their names, no doubt, from the figure of the Sovereign thereon upon his throne in state; but when, or for what purpose they were coined, does not appear; but they were coined before his 19th year, because the Statute of Money of that year mentions Gold of the Coins of Sovereign and Half Sovereign." As they are exceeding scarce, and not mentioned in any indenture of this reign that I have seen, nor in the first indenture of his son, and were too valuable to be of use at that time for current money, it is probable they were struck upon extraordinary occasions only, in the nature of medals, and perhaps were first coined in honour of the King's Coronation, as his figure thereon, in the attitude of that solemnity, seems to intimate." "Sovereigns" were also issued in the succeeding reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. "Guineas" were first issued in 1663, at 20s. each, and at divers periods afterwards ordered to be current at different rates "They obtained the name of Guineas from the gold of which they are made, and which was brought from Guinea by the African Company. As an encouragement to bring over gold to be coined, they were permitted by their Charter to have their stamp of an elephant upon the coins made of African Gold."—*Ruding*, vol. 2. p. 336.

An abstract has been laid before Parliament of the number of benefices on which there is no clerical residence, on account of the want or unfitness of the parsonage-house, and which amounts to 1,850. Of which 793 are worth 150l. per annum, and upwards, and of these 189 are in the diocese of Norwich.

An Official Return to an order of the House of Commons, states—

The number of persons committed to the King's Bench Prison, from the 1st day of January, 1816, to the 1st day of January, 1817, amounts to.....1523  
The number discharged within the same period.....1383  
The greater number of persons that have been confined, at one time, during the same period.....780  
That there were committed to the Fleet Prison, between the 1st day of January, 1816, and the 1st day of January, 1817, 676 prisoners, of which number four died in custody, 122 were removed to the King's Bench by Habeas Corpus, and 516 were discharged between the same periods.

That there were committed in the same period to the Marshalsea and Palace Courts 1200 debtors and Admiralty prisoners, of whom 447 were discharged.

From an official return of the number of persons transported since the 1st of January, 1812, it appears that the total number of male convicts transported is 3988—of female convicts 671—of male convicts, under the age of 21, 980—and of female convicts, under the age of 21, 136. Among the two latter classes there five of 11 years of age—seven of 12—seventeen of 13—thirty-two of 14—sixty-five of 15—one hundred and one of 16—and one hundred and thirty-two of 17.

It appears from a Parliamentary Paper, that the sums paid into the chamber of the city of London, within the last five years, as fines from persons who have declined serving the office of Sheriff, amount to 20,413l. 6s. 8d. The fine upon each individual is 413l. 6s. 8d.

The Report of the National Vaccine Establishment for 1816 has been printed, from which it appears that in the course of the last year a considerable augmentation has occurred in the number of persons vaccinated within the Bills of Mortality, by the surgeons of this Establishment; the amount at the ordinary and extraordinary stations having been 7771; and 44,376 charges of vaccine lymph have been distributed from these stations,—47,874 persons have been vaccinated in various parts of the kingdom, 16,185 of whom have been vaccinated during the present year. The number of failures since the foundation of the establishment in 1809 is stated as one in 8592 cases. The report then notices the progress of vaccination both on the Continent and in America, and it mentions, in terms of deserved commendation, the exertions of Dr. Francisco Xavier de Balmis, the Court Physician at Madrid, who has made a voyage round the Globe for the purpose of diffusing the blessings of vaccination by lymph, which was entirely supplied from England.

The Bill for the further regulation of Marriages to be solemnized after the publication of Banns of Matrimony, states that many evils have ensued from clandestine marriages, the regulations provided having been evaded, and due inquiry not having been made into the truth of certain notices required to be given for publishing the said Banns; it is therefore enacted, that no Parson shall publish Banns of Matrimony without sufficient notice in writing having been given Parties to make oath to the truth of the notice. Clerk to enter notice in a book. There is a clause directing frauds

in notices how to be certified. Notices to contain places of abode of the parties. And the Act to be read in churches at certain times.

The Bill, by which it is intended to regulate the office of Registrar of the Court of Exchequer, will tend considerably to expedite the business of suitors in that Court. Three new officers are to be appointed on the Equity Side—one of them an Accountant-General, with duties similar to those of the Accountant-General in Chancery—the two other Masters, to whom causes and other matters will be referred. The whole of this beneficial regulation will be effected without any expense to the public, although three officers instead of one, will now be employed upon the affairs of suitors.

From various causes, (among others, from the endeavours of the discontented to shake the confidence in the Public Funds,) many holders of small accounts have sold out since last December. Eight thousand of such accounts in the 3 per cents. and five thousand in the 5 per cents. have thus been closed!

The following is a summary of the state of the East India Company's annual accounts to 1st May, 1817.

Receipts in the			
Territ. branch	£100,000		
Do. Commerce.	6,486,191		
			6,586,191
Payments in Territ.			
branch	1,965,963		
Do. Commerce.	4,458,358		
			6,424,321
Territ. Debts	7,290,526		
Territ. Assets	3,222,773		
Territ. Assets def.	.....	4,067,753	
Commerce. Debts	2,130,583		
Commerce. Assets	21,066,229		
Commerce. Assets in favour...		18,935,696	
Assets in favour.....		14,867,943	
To amount of Company's			
Home Bond Debt, bearing 5 per cent Interest			
.....	£3,958,175		
Do. do. not bearing			
Interest	15,417	3,973,592	
Assets in favour	.....	£10,894,351	

On Monday last the long expected inspection of the *Lancers* took place on Hounslow Heath—of which regiment the Commander in Chief gave so flattering a report, that his Royal Highness the Prince

REGENT appointed the day to review that corps. An elegant *dejeuner, a la fourchette*, was given by the officers to the Duke of York on the occasion, to which the many distinguished fashionables who were present were also invited.

*Ship Launch*.—Thursday was launched from the King's Dock-yard at Deptford, a new yacht, named the Royal George. The Board of Admiralty, Comptroller, and Commissioners of the Navy, were present, as also a large assemblage of persons, who filled the several booths erected for beholding the ceremony. This vessel is one of the most elegant ever seen. The cabins are of mahogany, with gilt mouldings, and the windows of plate glass. Ornamental devices, in abundance, are placed in various parts, all highly gilt, and producing a superb effect. The following are the dimensions of this vessel, which is the largest yacht ever constructed:

	f.	in.
Length of Deck.....	103	0
Length of Keel.....	88	5
Breadth.....	26	6
Depth of the Hold.....	11	6
Burden, 330 tons.		

Guns—Eight brass swivels of 1lb. each.—Manned with 67 men.

The Duke of York, accompanied by Viscount Melville, inspected her on Tuesday. The following Officers are already appointed to this vessel:—Sir E. Berry, Captain; Mr. J. Porteus, Master; and T. Goddard, Purser. It is said that this yacht is to be exclusively employed in attending the Prince Regent, and is to be prepared for proceeding to Brighton, where his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is to be taken on board, and to be conveyed to Plymouth, where he will inspect the works at the Breakwater. The Royal Sovereign and Royal Charlotte pleasure yachts were lying in the River, opposite the dock, filled with spectators. We are informed that there is another pleasure yacht now building at Portsmouth for the Prince Regent.

*Extraordinary Experiment*.—A most interesting spectacle was witnessed at Plymouth on the 1st inst. It had been some time in contemplation to pull up a line of battle ship, on one of the building slips; and the Kent, of 80 guns, was fixed on for the experiment. Two frigates, the Diana and the Melampus, had been hauled up with facility on the slips at Mr. Blackburn's yard, Catwater; and the Resistance, in Plymouth yard; but, although the machinery was in every respect most powerful, and more than sufficient to effect the purpose, yet the ground (newly made) in which

the bollards (huge posts) were fixed, was shaken by the tremendous strain; and during the operation it was much feared that it would give way before the ship could be got up. This was the only point in which it was thought the experiment could fail, as, to use the words of the most intelligent officer who superintended the fixing of the blocks, tackles, &c., the machinery was not only sufficiently powerful to haul the ship up on the ship, but to weigh and suspend her in the air. The means were indeed immense, and beyond all conception numerous and effective. Sixteen hundred men were employed at the capstans; the reader may judge for himself as to the "strain" which these would heave. The first hour was taken up in heaving the purchases tight, and at four o'clock, the Kent, of 80 guns, weighing 1964 tons, was lifted completely out of the water, and placed high and dry in a cradle, to the delight and astonishment of thousands of spectators. This was "the triumph of the pulley."—The magnificent spectacle was not damped by any accident.

#### REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Chester great Midsummer fair commenced on Saturday se'nnight, and, all things considered, was numerously attended both by buyers and sellers. Fat cattle sold uncommonly well, and lean stock was also on the advance. There was a pretty numerous show of sheep and pigs; and these likewise experienced a trifling rise from the prices of last fair. Horses of all sorts were in abundance, and those of a superior quality fetched their value; but there was little demand for the inferior classes. The different halls had a full display of almost every description of British manufacture, and particularly from the great marts of Manchester, Stockport, Glasgow, Sheffield, Birmingham, &c. In the variety of cotton manufacture, there was no essential difference from the prices of last fair. Irish linens remain nearly stationary in value; but in the hardware market, purchases are made unusually low. Notwithstanding, the trade is generally and rapidly improving; and great orders have been obtained for the South American market. On all sorts of goods, an advance of at least thirty per cent. is expected between the present and the ensuing fair, in October next.

*Manchester, July 22.*—That the manufacturing market of this place has materially improved, and is gradually improving, is an obvious and most gratifying

fact; and we are assured that the woollen, the iron, and the lace manufacturers, are again in the fullest employ. The abundance of the products of the earth, in every quarter, will engender a demand for the productions of ingenious industry. When provisions are easily provided, the remainder of the earnings, even of the poor, will be applied in the purchase of manufactured comforts and requisite clothing. For these things the Continent look chiefly to England; which, of course, in her commercial and manufacturing interests, participates in continental prosperity. The home trade will also revive, from the same cause; for an abundant harvest will enable the agricultural labourers to give employment to thousands of their fellow subjects, whose looms were motionless, and anvils silent, during the high price of provisions, when the demands of hunger left little for comfort, and nothing for the gratification of the laudable wish to gain a stay in society, by the use of better furniture, or more decent clothing.—(*Manchester Herald.*)

The *Manchester Herald* in addition also says, that the stock on hand of manufactured cotton goods, in the market of that place, and of good yarns, both twist and worsted, is less by one-fourth than some years since, and that trade is improving there.—The assize of bread for this town was on Wednesday last reduced three halfpence in the quarter loaf wheaten, the price of which is now 1s. 3½d.

*Trade of Bristol.*—We state the following gratifying fact upon the best authority: "On comparing the present quarter, nearly ended, with the corresponding quarter in the last year, a considerable increase is found in the number of vessels, (particularly to foreign ports) and also on the tonnage duty received. This circumstance, viewed in connection with the revival in the manufacturing districts, fully justifies the expectation that we shall soon witness a general augmentation of trade."

Three hundred and thirty seven ships with cargoes, have cleared at the custom-house, Newcastle, for foreign ports, in the quarter ending the 5th inst. being above 100 ships more than cleared out on the same quarter in any of the three preceding years, and another gratifying circumstance is, that most of these cargoes have been shipped in consequence of orders from abroad, not on speculation.

*Iron Works.*—It is a great gratification to hear of the reviving state of the Iron



Trade, and the increasing demand for all articles manufactured from that staple commodity. The want of this article in France, from their not having iron ore in their Coal Districts, will naturally beget a growing dependence on this country for it; and aided by the adaptation of iron to purposes where timber and stone were heretofore used, will effectually relieve our industrious manufacturers in this extensive branch of British industry.

We also learn from Nottingham, the lace trade is in full activity; prices have considerably advanced, and the workmen receive higher wages. Accounts from Manchester also speak favourably of the reviving state of trade in that place.

**Worcester.**—It gives us real satisfaction to state, that the applications for relief at our House of Industry, have considerably decreased during the last few weeks. One cause of this pleasing change is an improvement which has taken place in the glove trade, which it is well known employs great numbers in this city and the neighbourhood.

Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster, and other great trading ports, are all in a bustle with shipping off merchandize to the Brazils.

No place in the kingdom has experienced greater fluctuation in its manufacturing concerns than the city of Exeter. Within the remembrance of many of its present inhabitants, it exported woollen goods to the amount of 2,000,000l. sterling; but the whole amount of last year's exportation did not exceed 30,000l.

#### PROSPECT OF A PLENTIFUL HARVEST.

A gentleman, who resided fifteen years in Lower Canada, where oats are sown and reaped in three months, says, he never witnessed in that country a greater progress in the crop than what has taken place within these few days in England.

We continue to receive the most cheering and gratifying accounts from all parts of the country, of the universal promise of a plentiful harvest.

Land has so risen with the funds, that in the great commercial counties of Lancaster and Glamorgan, estates have lately been bought in at 31 and 32 years purchase.

**Chester.**—A general reduction in the prices of all the necessaries of life, has taken place, with a prospect of a still further reduction.—Potatoes (old) which were three weeks ago, six and seven shillings;

new potatoes 9lbs. for sixpence, beef, 5d. to 6½d. per lb. lamb, 6d. to 7d.; veal 3½d. to 6d.; salmon, 10d. to 1s. 2.; vegetables in great abundance and cheap. The crops in this neighbourhood are uncommonly heavy; and hay grass is already cut. If the weather continues fine for a few weeks, we may anticipate, with the blessings of Divine Providence, one of the most plentiful harvests known for many years.

**IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.**—By information lately received from a Gentleman residing in Holland, it appears that the American Minister in that country has succeeded in procuring an ordinance regulating trade to the Island of Java, by which it is provided that foreign vessels coming from that Island are exempted from the impost duties upon entering the ports of Holland and Belgium, upon producing evidence of their having paid the export duties at Bavaria. Upon the same authority, we have the pleasure to state, since the 1st of January, no other or higher tonnage duties are imposed upon American vessels, in the Dutch ports, than upon their own vessels.

Statement of the quantity of Porter brewed by the twelve principal houses, from July 5, 1816, to July 1817:

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins and Co.	281,484
Hanbury and Co. - -	168,757
Reid and Co. - - -	157,131
Whitbread and Co. -	151,888
Henry Meux and Co. -	124,823
Combe, Delafield and Co.	110,776
Calvert and Co. - -	98,301
Goodwyn and Co. - -	60,307
Elliott and Co. - -	55,163
Taylor and Co. - -	42,920
Golden-lane Brewery -	25,756
Hollingsworth - -	7,029

The following is the quantity of Ale brewed by the seven principal Ale Brewers in London, from the 5th July, 1816, to the 5th July, 1817:

	Barrels.
Stretton and Co. - -	25,051
Wyatt and Co. - - -	18,119
Charrington - - -	16,886
Coding - - -	12,352
Hale - - -	7,763
Ball - - -	7,048
Whitmore - - -	4,023

The heat experienced in and around the metropolis during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, has not been equalled in any summer for the last nine years. The mean

temperature in London and Westminster was 83 and 84 in the shade, and from 108 to 110 in exposed situations. This is the temperature usual at Calcutta. The heat was fatal in an unprecedented degree to that useful animal the horse. Not less than twelve fine machine horses dropped, as it is termed, on Friday and Saturday, between Hyde Park corner and Hounslow.

On Thursday the 26th ult. the new Church, called Holy Trinity, on Quarry-hill, in the Forest of Dean, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.—About eighteen hundred persons crowded the church, and not less than three thousand were assembled to witness the ceremony. After the usual solemnities, his Lordship delivered a highly appropriate sermon. About 400 poor children, inhabitants of the Forest, were regaled with plum-pudding, &c. on this interesting occasion.

#### *The Tavistock Canal.*

*Tavistock, June 26.*—On Tuesday last, a most novel and pleasing ceremony took place here, in consequence of the completion of that arduous and laborious undertaking, the Tavistock Canal, a concern which reflects no less credit on the enterprising spirit of its projectors, than it does on the patient perseverance of the adventurers in, and supporters of, that stupendous work. It was begun in the year 1803, and has been continued with unremitting assiduity until the accomplishment of it, which had occupied a period of fourteen years, during which the most incredible exertions have been made, at an expense of 70,000*l.* to complete the grand object of the company, in opening a communication by water, from the navigable part of the river Tamar, at Morwelham quay, belonging to Messrs. Gill and Co. to the town of Tavistock, thereby reducing the rate of carriage full one half, and increasing the facility of the conveyance of manure to this town and the surrounding country, which will be the means of contributing greatly to the improvement of the lands in the neighbourhood, of which the Duke of Bedford is the principal proprietors; that not only Tavistock and its vicinity will be benefited by it, but the port of Plymouth will also feel the good effects. It is but justice to observe, that that distinguished nobleman, the Duke of Bedford, who is the proprietor of one-eighth of this concern, has contributed most liberally towards it, by giving up to the company the whole of the land through which the canal is cut without remuneration.

At eight o'clock in the morning, between three and four hundred persons, of all ranks, embarked in nine boats, constructed of sheet iron, and proceeded in their aquatic subterraneous excursion, with the greatest order and regularity, under a salute of 21 guns, accompanied by a band of music, flags, and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, with a company of miners, and others dressed uniformly, with ribbons in their hats, inscribed, "Success to the Tavistock Canal;" on arriving at the north end of the tunnel, cut under Morwell Down, the party prepared to take leave of day-light for about two hours; there were but few whose fears induced them to quit the boats, the rest entered this monument of industry and perseverance with rather awful and somewhat sublime sensations: the timidity of the ladies was, however, soon relieved by the reverberating sound of the music from the band and vocal performers in the several boats, which contributed much to dispel the gloom that otherwise might have reigned, and to lessen the tediousness of a voyage of a mile and three quarters beneath a canopy of solid rock, at the depth of 450 feet from the summit of the hill.

On emerging from the southern mouth of the tunnel, the grotesque appearance of the party (who had provided themselves in various ways against the occasional droppings from the roof of the tunnel) furnished matter of amusement to the spectators assembled from all parts of the surrounding country, and by whom they were received with loud and repeated cheers.

The pleasurable sensations excited by the approach of day-light, and at length on again enjoying open sunshine, were indescribable. On relanding, another salute of 21 guns was fired, and the operations of the inclined plane machinery (which has been erected to convey goods from the quay to the level of the canal, which is about 280 feet above that of the river Tamar) were displayed, after which the spectators walked down to Morwelham, where an ordinary was provided at the inn, and refreshments for the friends of the proprietors.

In the evening dancing commenced, and the day closed without the smallest accident.

Mr. Coke's annual sheep-shearing, at Holkham, continued three days.—The number of noblemen, farmers, graziers, manufacturers, woolstaplers, &c. present, was greater than on any former year. Among the distinguished guests were the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Albe-

marle, Earl of Thanet, Earl of Bradford, Lord Lynedock, Lord W. Bentinck, and Lord Nugent. After the business of each day, the numerous visitants were superbly entertained. In the statue gallery, saloon, and the adjoining rooms of this hospitable mansion, nearly 400 persons partook daily of the festivities of Holkham Hall. The Duke of Bedford was absent in consequence of his Duchess's confinement.

For many years a society has existed in the county of Rutland for the encouragement of knitting and spinning, and such have been the obviously good effects produced by it upon the habits of the population, that it is in contemplation now to offer premiums for the encouragement of good plain work sewing, as well as knitting and spinning.

On Saturday se'nnight was committed to Northampton county gaol, by the Rev. T. Hornsby, *William Tipton*, for having in the presence of the above-named magistrate, on the 26th ult. at Boughton, offered for sale, and sold, a printed paper, entitled, "The Winstor Wedding: or, Derbyshire Wonder," whereby the Holy Scriptures are profanely scoffed at, and certain parts of them exposed to contempt or ridicule.

*Prolific Family.*—On Friday night last, the wife of Mr. Claridge, of the Red Lion at Paddington, was brought to bed of three children; about the same hour his cow calved two calves, and his pig littered fourteen pigs (one of which had two heads.) The whole are well and likely to thrive—this is Mrs. C's first accouchement, although they have been married twenty years!

#### *Thunder Storm.*

A few days since two thunder clouds, proceeded in contrary directions, came in contact about a mile to the eastward of Ireby, in Cumberland. The weight of rain that descended, in less than a half an hour, caused an effect similar to that produced by the bursting of a water spout! A small rivulet, barely sufficient to carry an ordinary mill, was swollen to an unprecedented degree, and within a mile of its source, flowed to the height of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, into a cottage that stood on its banks, carrying away and destroying the principal part of the furniture. At a neighbouring farm it broke down part of a strong stone breast-work, four feet above its ordinary level, and swept off upwards of 30 cart loads of manure. This destruction, and much more, was but the work of a few minutes, as the water came down in a body of two or three feet perpendicular height, and soon expanded itself (where not confined) over a

surface of 50 or 60 yards in breadth; whereas its ordinary channel does not exceed three feet. At the time this spectacle presented itself, the rain had ceased, and the atmosphere though sultry, was calm and serene.

#### *Tornado, &c.*

DERBY, JULY 16.—Friday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, this neighbourhood was visited by the awful, but happily very rare, phenomenon of a *Tornado*. It advanced from the south west, and first came in contact with the earth near the grounds of, about three quarters of a mile from Derby, where it was most violent. It there tore up a fine ash tree by the roots, several large branches of which were carried to a considerable distance; and in its progress it took up a quantity of new hay from the grounds of E. S. Sitwell, Esq. (not less than half a ton,) which was carried to an immense height, dispersed to a wide extent, and carried along with the clouds. The storm happily passed over without doing any injury to the town.

*Flood upon the Thame.*—The great flood upon the Thame, within the last few days has been caused by the bursting of a large Reservoir, attached to the Canal in Northamptonshire; and which, coming in contact with some small streams running into the Thame, has poured an immense deluge of water upon the line of that river, flooding a great extent of beautiful meadow land ripe for the scythe, from the borders of Derbyshire; through the suburbs of Tamworth, Hopwas, Coleshill, &c. to the vicinity of Birmingham. The injury sustained by such a range of fine grass crops, must be very considerable. The Trent, the Dove, and other rivers upwards, are within their channels, and the hay harvest, which is abundant beyond all precedent, and partially commenced, promises well at present.

#### *Dreadful Explosion.*

Another dreadful explosion has taken place in a mine near Durham, by the obstinate conduct of a wretched man, who perished, in lighting a candle. We have received the following extract of a letter from the spot:—

"At two o'clock this morning (Tuesday) when the colliers went to work, the Overman found it necessary to order Davy's Lamp to be used in certain places, which order seems to have been attended to by the first shift of men, till nine o'clock, when they were relieved by the second shift. An obstinate fellow, belonging to the second shift, when he relieved the man who preceded him in the farthest working

(and at the same time the most dangerous, being in the last of the ventilation,) persisted in lighting a candle, because he thought there was no danger, and because he thought he could see better with a candle. The poor fellow whom he relieved remonstrated strongly against the lighting of the candle, stating, that the Overman's orders were peremptory, and he even put the candle out by force. The infatuated victim, however, persisted, and lighted his candle again, when the other left him working with it. On his way out to the shaft he met with one of the Deputy's Overmen, and told him what had occurred, who went with the intention of compelling the delinquent to do what was right or to punish him; but whether he reached his destination or not we cannot tell, as the explosion took place in a few minutes afterwards. He was too late. Just as the workman and another person who had witnessed the fact, got out of the pit, the explosion took place. It is to be hoped for the sake of humanity, that this lamentable event will have the tendency of rendering the workmen cautious, and prevent them from neglecting to use that gift of science by which security is given to them. It is well known, that during 14 or 15 months, all the accidents of explosion that have happened, have arisen from the imprudent use of candles or naked lights.

Two days after the above melancholy event, some pitmen descended into a new pit near the before mentioned, in order to ascertain the injury it had sustained from the explosion of the old pit, when, shocking to relate, eight men were suffocated in consequence of the impure state of the air in the mine.

Extract from a private letter, dated Canterbury, July 2, 1817:—

"The Regent steam-packet, on her passage from London to Margate this day, took fire off Whitstable, three miles from the shore. The boatman at Whitstable immediately put off to her assistance, and succeeded in safely landing all the passengers and crew of the vessel; but a very small part of the luggage was saved. There were about sixty passengers on board, and their alarm at the fearful situation in which they were placed, may be more easily conceived than expressed. Many of the passengers have reached Canterbury this evening."

**Steam Boats**—The regulations recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of the means of preventing the mischief arising from explosion on board Steam-boats are as follows:—

V<sub>2</sub>l. VI. No. 35. Lit. P S. Aug. 1.

That all steam-packets carrying passengers for hire should be registered at the port nearest the place from or to which they proceed.

That all boilers belonging to the engines by which such vessels shall be worked should be composed of wrought iron or copper.

That every boiler on board such steam packet, should, previous to the packet being used for the conveyance of passengers, be submitted to the inspection of a skilful engineer, or other person conversant with the subject, who should ascertain, by trial, the strength of such boiler, and should certify his opinion of its sufficient strength, and of the security with which it might be employed to the extent proposed.

That every such boiler should be provided with two sufficient safety valves, one of which should be inaccessible to the engine man, and the other accessible both to him and to the persons on board the packet.

That the inspector shall examine such safety valves, and shall certify what is the pressure at which such safety valves shall open, which pressure shall not exceed one third of that by which the boiler has been proved, nor one-sixth of that which, by calculation, it shall be reckoned able to sustain.

That a penalty should be inflicted on any person placing additional weight on either of the safety valves.

In the Court of King's Bench lately, one George Cooke, an American subject, obtained a verdict of 1,000*l.* against Col. Maxwell, for false imprisonment, and another of 19,000*l.* for the destruction of his factory on the River Congo, subject to an award. It appeared that the defendant who was Governor of Sierra Leone had sent an expedition up the Congo to destroy the factories of the Slave dealers: it destroyed that of the plaintiff, carried away his merchandize, which was sold and shared as prize-money, and finally carried the plaintiff to Sierra Leone, where he was tried for Slave dealing, found guilty, and sent to England in irons as a felon, but was liberated by Government. The Attorney General for defendant called no witnesses.

#### IRELAND.

**Bristol.**—A Correspondent informs us that he lately travelled through great part of Ireland, and felt his heart elated with the cheering prospect which every where presented itself, of a bountiful harvest. Potatoes promise an abundant crop.

**Westmeath.**—We have much pleasure in stating, that every species of provision is rapidly declining in price, both in this and the markets adjacent. Oatmeal, that a few days since brought from 35*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt., sold at our last market 28*s.* to 29*s.*; and we are assured, that an abundant supply is in the country. Oats fell to 27*s.* per barrel, and the best potatoes sold from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per stone. The reduction in the markets adjoining is still greater; at

Longford, we are informed, potatoes sold at 8d. per stone, and that on last market day, a basket of excellent new ones were exposed for sale.

*General Synod of Ulster.*—At a meeting of this Presbyterian Assembly held on Friday, June the 27th, the Rev. Mr. Carliel moved for the reading of the report of a deputation to Lord Castlereagh respecting the education of the Protestant Presbyterian students for the Church. Lord Castlereagh had asked whether this was a matter of discipline, which it certainly was, as the education included not merely the classic languages or even theology, but moral education also. He observed, that at Cook's Town an individual, styling himself Lord Castlereagh, stated, by verbal messages, that "Government might regard their electing a Professor to teach their students in theology as an act of hostility to them, and they were therefore required to desist." Who, or what was this Lord Castlereagh, that he should send such a message to the Synod of Ulster? Was he an Elder? Had he his credentials with him? What right had he to obtrude himself officially on their deliberations?" The Rev. Mr. C. concluded by proposing a declaratory act, that they considered the education of students as a matter of ecclesiastical discipline, in which they are determined to admit of no interference whatever. Allusions in the debate are made to a letter of Mr. Peel's, and to some other interference with the academical institution at Belfast. After long discussion, in which many of the clergy spoke, the motion was carried by a great majority, and the Synod immediately after elected the Rev. Mr. Hey to the vacant Professorship of Divinity.

#### PICTURES IN ACTION.

\*.\* The following article has appeared in the Paris Journals; the attempt has given rise to various critiques, in which the English are made to bear their parts. Whether this is by way of recommending the actress to the English nation, we cannot presume to determine.

It will be recollected, that the late Lady Hamilton sometimes entertained her visitors by imitating the countenances and the attitudes of the most celebrated statues of antiquity. A Madame Schultz, whether a plagiarist from Lady Hamilton, or a copier with her from some original common to

both, is making an exhibition in Paris of imitative powers, which she exercises in representing not only the statues, the eameos, the bas-reliefs and the frescoes of antiquity, but also the most celebrated of modern paintings. A French Critic writes thus of her performances:—

"This lady is of a lofty figure, which, notwithstanding it's weight, does not want suppleness. Portically speaking, she is no longer in the spring of her age; with her summer has begun to advance, and, as may be easily perceived, does not cease to shed its fires upon her. The figure of this foreigner gives us the idea of a beauty, who has shone with a lively éclat. A few of her gestures betray the somewhat trivial taste of Flanders, or Germany; but, if one may be permitted to criticise her in this respect, when she walks, adjusts, or prepares her pictures, it is impossible not to applaud the picturesque dignity of her attitudes, when she has once taken her position. The *pictures*, which she composes, are so animated (*nobles*) that it would require much space to give a detailed explanation of them. I shall confine myself to a summary mention.

"The first represented to us is a Roman lady, surrounded by her women, and taking all the pains imaginable to array herself in the richest and most seductive manner.

"In the second (for the action of the three first *pictures* is connected) this Lady is supposed to have witnessed the martyrdom of several Christians. The transaction has affected her deeply; she divests herself of her rich robes; she renounces the vanities of the world; and, after having dressed herself in the simple robe of a slave, she leaves the place to finish her days in an austere solitude.

"In the third *picture* this Lady is seen retired to the bottom of a deep forest, and preparing, by a thousand privations, for death. She often takes the attitudes, which Corregio and several other painters have given in their *chef d'œuvres* to the Magdalen; and the female spectators were not a little surprised at the death's head, which they saw her press to her bosom with tenderness. In vain they were told, that it was but a personification; the sight did not make the less impression upon ladies, a little too ready, doubtless, to yield to such illusions. At length, the performer expires in a position altogether theatrical, with which the public was charmed.

"Hitherto the Arts have had for their object, an imitation more or less exact of nature. At present, it is wished, that nature shall counterfeit the works of art, and



thus living beings endeavour to form themselves upon the model of the inanimate personages of sculpture and painting. What is the purpose of this innovation? None, according to me, except that, as we have exhausted every thing, imagination is at a loss how to give us sensations. To attain the sublime of nature, nothing is now wanting to us but to counterfeit the animals of various kinds, who figure so naturally in the pictures of Paul Potter and of Wouvermans."

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

### CHAP. V.

#### *Suspension of the Act of Habeas Corpus.*

##### *House of Commons, Monday, February 4.*

Lord Sidmouth presented a Message to the House from the Prince Regent, as follows:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has thought proper to order to be laid before the House of Lords, papers containing an account of certain meetings and combinations held in different parts of the country; tending to the disturbance of the public tranquillity, the alienation of the affections of the people from his Majesty's person and government, and to the overthrow of the whole frame and system of the law and constitution; and his Royal Highness recommends these papers to the immediate and serious consideration of the House."

[The same Message was presented to the Commons.]

##### *Tuesday, February 5.*

Lord Sidmouth rose to propose an Address to his Royal Highness, in answer to the Message. Nothing but a strong case of necessity could have prevailed on his Royal Highness to make this communication. Into the particulars of these conspiracies it could not be expected he should enter now; all he meant was to propose, that the Papers now laid before the House by the Prince Regent's command should be referred to a Committee of the House. What ulterior steps it might be necessary to take on this occasion, he should not now advert to. It might be proper, however, to say, that the information contained in those Papers required to be met with energy. Government had for some time been in possession of information respecting these meetings and combinations; and independent of the outrage and violence offered to his Royal Highness on Tuesday last, in his way from that House, had that disgraceful outrage

never occurred, still his Majesty's Government were in possession of such information as they would have considered it their duty to communicate to the House.

Lord Grosvenor observed, that let the discontents of the people be much or little, it was caused by the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in having from time to time refused to listen to the cries and prayers of the people, on reform and retrenchment.

Lord Holland trusted that no extraordinary step would be attempted on this occasion, unless absolutely necessary. He expressed his satisfaction at what the Noble Lord had said, that the present measure did not originate in the atrocious attack upon his Royal Highness, which, though it could not be recollected without exciting indignation, could not be taken as the act of the people, or as such a circumstance as called for any extraordinary measure of precaution being adopted. He was convinced, however a few individuals might have conducted themselves, the great body of the people were loyal and well affected: and he trusted no measure invading their liberties would be found necessary to be adopted.

Lord Liverpool considered the course now adopted as the most constitutional which could be devised.—The Address was agreed to.

Subsequently, Lord Sidmouth brought down a sealed bag containing papers; these were referred to a Select Committee, which reported, Feb. 18th, that the existing laws were not sufficient to meet the occasion. The same communication was made to the Commons, who appointed a Committee, which reported, Feb. 19.

On the second reading of the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, in the House of Lords,

Marquis Wellesley contended that the present distress was mainly attributable to the weakness of the public Councils—that Parliament ought to have been called together to examine the state of the country, and apply a remedy sooner. He characterised the affair in Skinner street as a "disturbance created by a drunken Surgeon and a drunken Shoemaker in Skinner-alley," which had broken out in defiance of the "grand military tactics of Field Marshal Lord Viscount Sidmouth." If it were necessary to legislate afresh, how could the Noble Lords in his Majesty's Government answer to themselves for not having done it before, especially in affording additional protection to the Prince Regent, after the infamous attack which had been levelled at his Royal Highness?

He was sure there would be no opposition from the side of the House on which he sat, to any measure for securing the person of the Prince Regent, and for securing the public safety; but the proposition of to-night was ill adapted to the circumstances and temper of the times. When the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended before, we were at war with France, and had rebellion in Ireland; and he would put it even to the Noble Lords on the other side, whether there was any comparison of danger now?

Earl Grey had no objection to making provisions against adjourned meetings in the open air, and having meetings called by householders; and, further, that during the sitting of Parliament, no meeting should be held within a certain distance of the House. The security provided for his Majesty's person ought to be extended to that of the Regent, and those provisions added to the existing laws, and supported by all that is sound in the community, would embody round the throne such a force as would laugh to scorn any danger that threatened it.

The Duke of Sussex said, that he was present at the examinations of the persons implicated in the disturbances arising out of the Spa-fields meeting, and it was there disclosed, that the subscriptions for defraying the expenses of printing, &c. amounted to the enormous sum of 10l.; and the stock of ammunition amounted to 1 lb. of powder, and 50 balls, in an old stocking, which would not fit the two pistols found upon the man of the name of Hooper: such were then the resources with which this mighty conspiracy was to be carried on, and the revolution of the country to be effected.

Lord Grenville thought it not judicious to compare the present state of things with that which existed when similar measures to those now under consideration were adopted. He thought that the danger, though of a different kind to that of any former period, was still very formidable, and required the serious attention of Parliament. It was certainly impossible that the seditious could effect their object; yet they might succeed in plunging their country in misery and wretchedness for some time, if not prevented. Let it not be supposed, that because there were no persons of rank and distinction lending their assistance to these schemes, that they would be harmless. Look to the state of Paris when it was thrown into the abyss of popular tumult, and it would be found that the means adopted were precisely the same as those now resorted to in this country.

Even at that very hour, the extirpation of religious and moral policy, and a proper love of government and social order, formed one of the most fearful circumstances in the contemplation of the state of France. Under the name of Parliamentary Reform the wildest projects were entertained, fraught with the utter ruin of the country. Such were the doctrines published to the ignorant people in every village, and they were told in the speeches of their deluders, that if their petitions were not attended to, there was but one other recourse, which was an appeal to force. He observed, that Corresponding Societies, and meetings of the kind, which this country had witnessed in recent times, had been declared by a Noble Marquis (now no more) to be a more important discovery in politics than had ever been made in any other science; and this engine of mighty power was now to be put in motion for the most destructive purposes by knaves and madmen. He would ask the Noble Lords, whether their forefathers would have suffered the people to have met in the towns and villages to decide which had the best claim to the crown, the Stuarts or the family which now so happily reigned over us? Certainly not; and he thought the question which had been agitated so largely out of doors, had assumed somewhat of the same character.

The Duke of Gloucester considered the Bill to be absolutely necessary.

Lord Holland was at a loss to reconcile the circulation of irreligious publications, and the avidity with which they were said to be read by the lower classes, with the fact, that in every part of the kingdom a peculiar class of religious sectaries were extending themselves. He contended that their Lordships on the opposite side had failed in establishing two important points, first, that the law, as it now stood, was insufficient to protect the public security; secondly, that the law had been exerted to its full extent, for that purpose; and further, they had not shewn that the new law would satisfy the public mind, or produce any beneficial effects whatever.

Their Lordships then divided for the second reading of the Bill. Contents, present 86, proxies 64; Non-contents, present 12, proxies 23; Majority 115.—The Bill was afterwards read a third time and passed.

*House of Commons, Feb. 28.*

Sir James Shaw presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor and Livery of London, praying that the Habeas Corpus Act might not be suspended.

Mr. Coke (of Norfolk, said, for 40 years he had been consistent in his present poli-

tical sentiments, and in them he trusted he should die. He looked for nothing from either side of the House; and, without fear or favour, he would ever do his duty; but he felt convinced of one thing, of which he would warn the country at large, that the Ministers of this day seemed to him resolved, by their present alarming and precipitate measures, to be desirous of establishing nothing short of a military despotism in this ill-fated nation. [The Hon. Member read a letter from Mr. Edward Taylor, a gentleman of great respectability, residing at Norwich, and a Member of the Union Club in that city, denying, in the strongest terms, the allegations contained in the Reports of the Secret Committees, as to the principles of these clubs. The sole object of the Society to which he belonged was to obtain Parliamentary Reform; to accomplish which, by all lawful means, he felt a duty incumbent upon him.]

Mr. John Smith ridiculed the idea of the existence of any plot against the State. After all that had been said upon the subject, both in the Report and in the Newspapers, he was inclined to believe the entire Spencean Society to be what was vulgarly called a *humbug*. The Hon. Member stated, that a short time since he had been in France, when, in the pride of English liberty, he had, in the presence of a Frenchman, censured the power of arbitrary imprisonment in that country; but the Frenchman taunted him with the *frequent suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act*, and said, that all the boast of English freedom was a mockery, as it might be at any moment suspended at the desire of the Ministry. This the Hon. Member denied, saying that no Minister would dare to propose the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, unless the cause were manifest to the whole nation, and approved by the majority of the people. "*I now*," said the Hon. Member, "*blush with indignation to find that the Frenchman judged more correctly than I did of the presumption of an English Minister, and of the Constitution of an English House of Commons.*"

On the motion for the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, Mr. M. A. Taylor said, he would trust no individual with such an authority; he would not even trust himself. It placed every man's personal safety within the reach of malignant whispers. When Mr. O'Connor was forced to leave Ireland, in consequence of being an united Irishman, he brought letters of introduction to several persons in this country, and among others, to himself (Mr. T.) While he visited at his house, there was nothing in his conduct that

would have led him to suspect that he was an united Irishman. It happened, however, before he was apprehended, he was traced from his house to several places where United Irishmen assembled. Now suppose his (Mr. T.'s) character had not been what it was, what might have been his situation?—Upon mere suspicion, he might have been torn from his family and thrown into prison, without the means of exculpation, without being permitted to tell how he became acquainted with Mr. O'Connor, without the power of demanding his trial that he might prove his innocence. A similar occurrence might happen to a man in a lower situation of life, and how was he to protect himself against its consequences?

Lord Folkestone observed, the true reason had come out, the measure was meant to intimidate the country. In God's name why was not this said in the Report? He was glad the plain truth had now come out, and the more glad when he considered the people had afforded no opportunity for being intimidated. Spa-fields was urged as an exception, but he denied that the disgraceful riots originated there, and, at all events, that meeting was held with the sanction of Ministers. Ministers, inattentive to the public prayer, regardless of the public complaints, had delayed assembling Parliament till the very moment they wanted money. They now, in every speech they delivered, reviled the people, and, instead of relieving them, instead of doing any good to soothe them, they brought down a green bag full of treason.

The Attorney General contended for the necessity of the Bill. All the Bill gave the Crown was, the power of detaining for a limited period, persons who, consistently with the safety of the State, could not be immediately brought to trial. He informed the House that other prosecutions were in contemplation. A most infamous Parody on the Creed had been lately sent to him from Norwich (*cries of read, read*). He said that it was inconsistent with the dignity of Parliament to listen to such blasphemy—that it should be read but once, and that in a Court of Justice.

The House divided—For the third reading 265—Against it 103—Majority 162.

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#### POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, July 28, 1817.*

An old adage informs us, that "no news is good news;" because, ill news flies apace. We are willing to confide in the old adage, for once; and to believe from what we do not hear that all is well. For, though it be the privilege of politicians to

catch the mere report of a rumour, the mere whisper of the *silent* breeze, and to draw from it indications not so much as suspected by any body else, yet, like the second sight of Scotland, the faculty is not always attended with pleasure; nor is it always obedient to the possessor's good will.

What can be more delightful than a walk for recreation on a summer's evening, with serene weather, agreeable company, a refreshing coolness, a tender moon light, and gentle exercise? and why should not a politician sometimes enjoy a similar interval of rest from his labours? Must he cease from reporting battles and murder and sudden death, in *this* country, only to torment himself and his feelings with anticipations of equal calamities in another country? Is he bound always to cry "*Woe, Woe, Woe!*" We could be glad to announce that the whole earth were at quiet, at rest; contented, satisfied. That this is not the case, is not our fault. Happy were the man who could effect it; happy were the man who could contribute to effect it: to him let the nations erect a statue of gold.

But, if we cannot report that the whole earth is tranquil, we have the pleasure of reporting that our own country is not the seat of fearful disturbances. Justice is administered, the laws take their course without impediment; and a still more more gratifying symptom is, that they are not pressed with *extra* force against the guilty. That there have been guilty among us, that their machinations might have led to deeply criminal and extensively destructive insurrection, cannot be doubted; in fact, no rational mind affects to doubt it. That some denied it, is true; but none are so blind as those who will not see. That few think it was formidable, may be admitted; but if it had not been suppressed, it might have been by this time, both formidable and fatal.

We observe with pleasure, that where life is in question, not only the institutions of the country extend protection to the accused, but the disposition of the authorized Officers of the State, suppresses all bitterness against criminals. That the coadjutors of the Watsons were as guilty as themselves of great crimes and misdeemeanors, is notorious; but the vile character of a witness operated, as we trust it always will operate, to quash the prosecution. On the same principle, a leading witness against a criminal accused of administering unlawful oaths in Scotland, who acknowledged that he had been tampered with by the prosecution, was set aside, and the further accusation was drop-

ped; not because the man was innocent; but, because the witness was not competent. And this feeling effected the liberation of the accomplices, in both instances: they were dismissed, through a sense of what was due to the law and the Constitution.

It is proper that the attention of the public should be called to these facts; since they form part of the commendation of the country, and furnish substantial arguments against that folly which would seek in change improvements *for the worse*. We know, at the same time, that the ignorance of many implicated in the late proceedings is extreme;—but, as tools in the hands of the more able they were not the less dangerous.

If it were the suspension of capital from employment in trade that occasioned the rise of the Stocks, then it may be presumed that the return of capital to trade has been the cause of the depression of the Stocks which has subsequently taken place.—Not that they have returned to their former prices; they continue higher than they had been; though somewhat declined, for which no adequate cause is apparent.

In short, we hope that an abundant harvest will place plenty within reach of all honest and industrious men: and that the disposition to disturbance will subside into quiet.

Parliament, after an arduous Sessions, was prorogued under the following circumstances, in which the Speech of the new Speaker demands distinction:—

#### *House of Lords, Saturday, July 12.*

This being the day appointed for terminating the sessions, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent went down in the usual state to prorogue Parliament, by a speech from the throne. His Royal Highness having taken his seat, the usher of the black rod was ordered to command the attendance of the Commons; and the Speaker, accompanied by a more than usually numerous attendance of members, appeared at the bar, and addressed the Prince Regent in a speech of considerable length, in which the right honourable gentleman took a review of the principal subjects which had occupied the attention of Parliament through the session. He particularly adverted to the Finance committee, the labours of which, he trusted, would be productive of great good to the public. One source of consolation had been drawn from their enquiry, which must prove highly gratifying to his Royal Highness, and to the empire at large,—namely, that if our expenditure was confined to what the real interests of the country required, no apprehensions need be entertained for the stability

of our resources. And notwithstanding the great exertions which this country had been called on to make, at no period of our history had public credit stood higher than it did at present. Another source of congratulation was, that the house had been enabled to provide for all the wants of the year without adding to the burthens of the people. The attention of the house had also been drawn to the internal state of the country, and it was with extreme regret they had seen, that attempts had been made by certain ill-disposed individuals, to turn the distresses of the people to mischievous objects. His Majesty's faithful Commons had adopted those modes which they thought best calculated to put an end to these attempts, and to render them ineffectual to disturb the tranquillity of the country, by endeavouring to provide employment for the poor—by encouraging the fisheries, and other means;—neither had the Commons been inattentive to the concerns of Ireland—a measure had been adopted relative to the presentments made by grand juries, which was calculated to do much good to that part of the United Empire. The house had also been assiduously engaged in enquiries into the state of the poor laws; and although there had not been time to adopt any measure on this great subject, much good might be expected to arise from what the committee had already been able to do. These and many other labours had engaged the attention of the present session, which, though it might not be equally splendid with some which had preceded it, he trusted would be found productive of as much good to the nation at large. The right honourable gentleman concluded by observing, he had now to present the last money bill of the session, to which he humbly entreated his Royal Highness to give his assent.

The Royal assent was then given to the bill in question, which was, a bill for granting certain sums for the service of the year, and to a bill for regulating the duration of polls at elections.

His Royal Highness then delivered the following most gracious speech:

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I cannot close this session of Parliament, without renewing my expression of deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the session, demands my warmest acknowledgements; and

I have no doubt that the favourable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is mainly to be ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and to your steady adherence to those principles by which the constitution, resources and credit of the country have been hitherto preserved and maintained.

Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been too successfully exerted in some parts of the country to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and to stimulate them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended.

I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands: The necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret: and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country.

It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service without any addition to the burthens of the people.

The state of the public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency, under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted.

I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the Revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectations to its gradual improvement.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the session, for the issue of a new silver coinage, have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system which has been sanctioned by Parliament, a gold coinage of a new denomination has



been provided for the convenience of the public.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity.

The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the Continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, that pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust that we may look forward in consequence, to an improvement in the commercial relations of this, and of all other countries.

I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, that upon your return to your several counties, you should use your utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community; and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom.

The lord chancellor then, by his Royal Highness's command, prorogued Parliament to the 25th day of August next.

The expectation of the anxious directs itself to a proposition from France for the removal of another fifth part of the Allied Army; and combined with this is a pretty broad hint of further loans and supplies of cash, required by France. The former contract has proved profitable; and connected with the state of the interior of that country, on which the chance of profit rested, it gives us pleasure to report what has been, as an angury of what will be.

The short lived insurrections in Spain and Portugal, if managed in their consequences by able statesmen, will confirm the governments, respectively, more than if they had not happened. The town and province of Pernambuco in the Brazils has reverted to the Royal Authority. The insurgents were not only weaker than they thought for, in point of numbers, but of public opinion, also; and those who fell under their power soon discovered that every change is not an improvement.—Many more things are required to make a Government than speculators and partizans imagine.

The attention of Foreign States to Com-

merce, the establishment of national Banks, the opening of ports, the regulation of duties, are so many branches rather of political than of commercial science, in the present day. They cannot be too much praised; and as they indicate not merely the prevalence of peace, at this moment, but the prevalence of pacific councils, and preparations for the continuance of peace, we hail these establishments, and willingly give them credit for what our hopes and wishes anticipate.

If there be clouds in the political horizon, they obscure a distant part of the Globe, though an important part of our possessions: whispers of *further proceedings* by way of chastisement for the late irruptions of the Pindarree, continue in circulation. Certainly, those free-booters deserve exemplary punishment; and if they have been supported, or prompted, as many believe, by the Marhattas, or if the Marhattas afford them shelter, and partake the prey, as all infer; then, that people must expect to share in the punishment; which, however, will probably prove expensive to those who inflict it.

The apology published by the Chinese Emperor for an apparent disrespect to the British Embassy, sufficiently manifests the respect in which the British power is held in the East.

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## Commercial Chronicle.

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### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-house, July 21, 1817*

The prevailing opinion throughout the kingdom at length follows that which we have been in the habit of supporting, that trade revives; that it is about to renew old connections, and to resume certain channels, different, no doubt, from those in which it flowed during the time of war; but not the less salutary, nor, after a while, the less profitable.

It is remarkable, that after the peace of 1763, the commerce of Britain was greatly enlarged: after the peace with France and America, our exports took a flight, that all thought extraordinary, and some deemed preposterous: and we venture to hope, that a phenomenon of the like kind is now about to astonish the world.

It passes for certain that the demand of the continent for our cotton in the shape of twist, has not only diminished the stock of the raw commodity on hand, so that it is reduced to a quantity comparatively trivial; but, it has raised the price at market  $\frac{1}{4}$ d, or even perhaps, 1d. per lb.; and at

this rise the demand continues, and is likely to continue. It was, indeed, the opinion of the market, about the middle of the month, that cottons would fall, generally; and Bengal cotton was estimated at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb. below the former price; but the event proved otherwise. The purchasers had calculated, that as 14,000 bags were sold so late as May 30, and nearly as much would come to sale in a few days, the supply would more than equal the demand, and the market would be heavy, not to say glutted. Contrary to expectation, the whole has gone off with uncommon briskness.

The following are the particulars of the sale at the India House:—

2879 very ordinary to middling Bengals,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

2178 fair common, 10d to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

4988 fair D T and E C  $10\frac{3}{4}$ d to  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.

1748 very good, of the marks S R and W and D T 12d to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ d. 190 inferior  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Damaged Bengals  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d to  $11\frac{3}{4}$ d.

A few bags very superior Surats realized 20d.

325 Surats very good  $18\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $18\frac{3}{4}$ d.

a few ordinary 15d to  $15\frac{1}{2}$ d.

the damaged  $16\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $17\frac{1}{2}$ d.

100 Bourbons, ordinary to fair quality, 22d to 2s. 6d. per lb.

The whole sale consisted of 12,792 bags, besides about 700 taken previously to the commencement of the sale; the principal purchasers were the export houses. It is calculated about two-thirds were taken for shipping. Now, if two-thirds of this extensive sale were taken for shipping; if export houses are bespeaking cotton twist, at a considerable advance; if the common sorts command a higher price, by reason of enlarged orders, then the inference is clear and satisfactory, that commerce acquires vigour abroad, and that trade will revive at home. It is true, nevertheless, that as foreign orders are now to meet a raised market, they will experience a trifling check; but the probability is, that when foreigners find they *must* pay the additional penny, they *will* pay it.

Another inference it gives us great pleasure to notice:—Trade is gradually surmounting its difficulties abroad. For, if this were not the case, foreign merchants would not, indeed they could not, send over their commissions to be executed here, in quantities sufficient to influence our dealers. They have in prospect, the due payment for the goods they deliver; and those who buy of the importer have a knowledge of what is wanted, or what is on the point of being wanted by their customers; for they

do not purchase these commodities to keep, but to deliver to other hands; and the hope of profit is the moving cause, in each of these instances. There must, then be more money in circulation, more confidence in activity, or these hopes would be nugatory, and these orders would be withheld.

This may be, perhaps, the most proper place that will offer to remind our reader of the repeated warnings we have given to workmen, respecting the *good workmanship* which it was their interest to deliver, and that of their employers to export; the time justifies our cautions; we do not mean in the cotton manufacture only, but in *all*. It is of no use that our people should grumble out, "why cannot they deal with us?—Why cannot they buy *our* goods?" So they will; if your article be considerably better than they can make at home; but, if they, at home, can make an article as good, or nearly as good as what you offer, ask why they should buy yours? It is but just that patriotism should make up the difference, if it be but small: Why not give employment to their own people? Would not you do the same?

Much the same event as took place in the cotton trade took place, also, in the SUGAR market. From a slight depression among the Muscovadoes, and a sensible suspension in the demand, the sagacious anticipated a considerable reduction. It is certain, however, that the stocks in the warehouses encrease but very slowly; and that the deliveries are steady, and even extensive, both for home consumption and for shipping. About the middle of the month, the market became almost suddenly, exceedingly brisk; in the course of an hour the sales were so extensive that an advance of 1s. was demanded and immediately complied with; before the close of the market a farther rise was realized, making the advance 2s. per cwt. at which improvement nearly 4000 casks were sold. The deliveries from the warehouses the same week were 4700 casks, of which about 800 were for exportation. Besides these extensive sales by private contract, there was a considerable public sale of Barbadoes sugar; which went off with considerable briskness, and generally 5s. per cwt. higher:—good white realized 89s.; middling 84s. 6d. to 85s.; yellow 78s. to 83s. 6d. the lowest in the sale 76s. A considerable part was supposed to be bought on speculation.

The demand for Refined goods continues so extensive that the market is without supplies, and the greater proportion of the parcels to be ready for two or three weeks to come, are already contracted for; the

prices of refined goods may be generally stated at 3s. to 4s. higher. Molasses have been in extensive demand.

In Foreign Sugars the advance may be quoted 2s. per cwt., sales of Havannah have been made at the advance; for fine white Brazil 63s. has this morning been refused.

As all the Refined goods are bespoke, and the contracts are made for time, at a higher currency, it may readily be supposed, that there are no parcels in the market: the *actual* price, therefore, is merely nominal.

On the whole, we have to report, that nearly one-third of the whole stock of sugars in London, being *tenthousand* casks, has changed hands in the course of ten days. This certainly marks the expectation of the purchasers. It must, however, be admitted, that after an exertion so considerable, the demand for this article will somewhat abate. Those who did not sell, on the occasion, will, it is very likely be obliged to take a shilling or two per cwt. less, if obliged by circumstances to dispose of their commodity.

COFFEE has been brought forward in such quantities that it is really wonderful how the market could bear it, at all:—Last week about 1,300 casks and 3,300 bags; this week more than 1,200 casks and 4,000 bags. It can occasion no surprise that the article should decline about 2s. per cwt. Even the prime sorts felt this depression; and at this price the holders were willing to sell. What this may augur, it is not easy to affirm; but it should seem that the present prices afford a profit, expenses being now less than heretofore; or that great supplies are expected, and the merchants wish to rid themselves of their present stocks before others arrive.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The contract advertised by Government for 6000 tierces of Beef and Pork has not been concluded: the tenders were made, but at too high a rate to be accepted; the market has in consequence remained in a state of inactivity, the holders are firm, and many are of opinion that Government will be obliged to come to market at an advanced period of the season on less favourable terms. The demand for Bacon continues steady; the consumption is more extensive.

Price of PROVISIONS at a Public Sale, advertised to be sold without reserve.—All very good quality, of last year.

760 firkins Newry Butter, 1st, 74s. to 77s.—2d.

64s. to 66s.

100 ditto Drogheda, 1st. 66s. to 69s.—2d. 61s. to 62s.

100 ditto Coleraine, 1st. 73s. to 73s. 6d.—2d. 64s. to 65s.

60 ditto Dublin, 2d, 60s.

70 bales Belfast Middles Bacon, 57s. to 59s. and 54s. to 56s.

4 hhd. Green Hams, 41s.

25 kits Pork, cut as Berwick, 42s. to 47s.

TOBACCO continues nearly nominal. The cause of this stagnation is, the uncertainty at present on the subject of the French contract. If that should prove small, the effect will be trifling, or none at all; if it should prove extensive the market will feel it. of course; but probably, not so much as some expect and wish for.

The import of TALLOW from the Baltic does not prove to be so extensive as had been expected. In consequence of this deficient supply, the demand for the article has become brisk, and will, it is most likely continue so, at least, till the quantities to be used by the trade, are either in possession, or by contract for future delivery. This is no more than is natural, at this time of the year; and it is independent of whatever rivalry may be experienced from rival articles. The intelligence from the Whale fisheries is reported to be favourable; but, as yet, no dependence can be placed on it, by which the price of Oils may be regulated.

RUM, BRANDY, AND HOLLANDS.—The Rum market remained extremely heavy until lately, when extensive purchases appeared at market: the sales are estimated at about 1500 puncheons. At the close of the market the advance of the prices may be stated about 1d. per gallon.

Leewards, under proof, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. proofs 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.

2 to 10 per Cent. O. P. 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.

Jamaicas, 12, 4, and 16 O. P. 3s. 0d. to 3s. 3d.

18 to 25 do 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d.

27 to 33 do 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.

It was thought that Rum was again becoming an article of speculation; but, the uncertainty attending the article deterred Adventurers, in consequence, the sale has since slackened; although the best parcels have obtained a price somewhat above the currency of the market. Brandy is a shade lower, and heavy. In Geneva little doing; prices not affected.

In consequence, probably of the enlivened market for COTTONS, the Dyewoods have been rising, especially logwood; of which considerable quantities were bought at 7l. per ton, which were immediately advanced to 8l. and 9l. This, as might be expected, excited considerable notice; but, that such prices would continue to be realized, was not the general opinion.

SILK is apparently rising. Bengal Silk 10 to 15 per Cent. higher at the India House, in the present sale.

So far as we are able to learn the same general improvement of prices has taken place in the Liverpool market, at Glasgow, and elsewhere. This leads to the inference, that the briskness experienced is not a mere momentary spirit, to be succeeded by a state of sullenness and death-like repose, but, is the unforced consequence of an increased demand, somewhere; perhaps we might almost say, every where, with little risk of error.

Average prices of Corn for England and Wales.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.
106s. 1d.	65s. 0d.	53s. 4d.
Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
36s. 2d.	54s. 5d.	52s. 10d.

**Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Allowances.**

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 24.**

Sherwood W. Liverpool, soap manufacturer.

**BANKRUPTS**

Astley F. D. Dukinfield, Chester, dealer and

chapman. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery Lane.

Adams D. Fleet Street, optician. *Sol.* Clabon,

Token House Yard, Lothbury.

Benson S. Houndsditch, clothes salesman. *Sol.*

Pope, Mouldford Court, Fenchurch Street

Bryant J. the elder, late of Barnet, but now of

Hadley, Middlesex, Innholder. *Sols.* Ad-

lington and Co. Bedford Row.

Bird I. Brompton, Cumberland, grocer. *Sols.*

Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Coppin E. late of H gh Street, Shadwell, but

now of North Shields, Northumberland,

shipowner. *Sol.* Willins, Change Alley,

Lombard Street

Carrod S. Paddington Street, St. Mary le-bone,

bookbinder. *Sol.* Keene, Furnival's Inn.

Corissoz J. Spital Square, Bishopsgate Street,

merchant. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's Court, Old

Broad Street.

Croft J. Handford, Chester, victualler. *Sol.*

Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Fossett T. and W. Fossett, Mincing Lane. Mer-

chants. *Sols.* Pownall and Co. Cophall

Court, Throgmorton Street.

Husband W. and P. Husband. Newbery, Berks,

Barge master. *Sol.* Wilkinson, Queen Street,

Cheapside.

Hailee N. the younger, Milford Wharf, coal

merchant. *Sol.* Harker, Lewisham, Kent.

Lamb J. Southampton Street, Pentonville, coal

merchant. *Sols.* Jones, New Inn.

Sherwood W. Liverpool, soap manufacturer.

*Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford Court, Throgmorton

street.

Sharpe J. W. Old Bond Street, paper hanger,

Coates, Paul Street, Finsbury Square.

Torft J. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, glass dealer.

*Sol.* Burfoot, Inner Temple

Walker J. P. Halifax, York, porter dealer. *Sols.*

Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn Square.

Watchorn J. H. Oxford Street, linen draper.

*Sols.* Harvey and Co. St. Helen's Place,

Bishopsgate Street.

Wascoe J. Northallerton, York, maltster. *Sols.*

Morton and Co. Gray's Inn.

Youens T. Westoe, Durham, shipowner. *Sols.*

Bell and Co. Cheapside.

**CERTIFICATES, June 14.**

M. Medex, Bread Street, merchant. *R.* Cot-

terrell, Duke Street, Manchester Square, painter

and glazier. *J.* and G. Plaistow, Liverpool,

coopers. *J.* Morris, Manchester, hat maker.

L. Abrahams, Craven Buildings, Drury Lane,

glass merchant. *P.* Thomas, Mitre Court, Milk

Street, Cheapside, merchant. *M.* and *S. W.*

Woodward, Hondaras Wharf, Bankside, Surry,

timber merchants. *P.* Leigh, Wincham,

Cheshire, tanner. *R.* Fox, Coningsby, Lin-

colnshire, draper. *J.* Bnion, Edward Street,

Portman Square, ironmonger. *J.* Slack, Salford,

Lancashire, printer. *W.* Geary, Norwich,

hosier. *J.* Brereton, Whitchurch, Shropshire,

brewer. *S.* Humble, Leeds, merchant. *W.*

Carter, Bragbury House, Herefordshire, dealer.

*B.* Taylor, Cop Riding, Yorkshire, clothier.

*D.* Aust, Somerset, carpenter.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 27.**

Collins W. Ellen Street, lime merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Arrowsmith W. Stoke, Staffordshire, earthen-

ware manufacturer. *Sols.* Avison and Co.

Castle Street, Holborn.

Brooman, J. Margate, Kent, common brewer.

*Sol.* Taylor, John Street, Bedford Row.

Blanchenay L. Dover Street, Piccadilly, mer-

chant. *Sol.* Walton, Warrford Court.

Bower J. Wilmslow, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

*Sols.* Clarke and Co. Warrford Court.

Doubleday W. Nottingham, lace manufacturer.

*Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn

Davies W. and L. Davies, Liverpool, timber

merchants. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Everare G. B. London, merchant. *Sol.* Windle,

John Street, Bedford Row.

Haslam J. and J. H. Oldham, Manchester,

liquor merchants. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Tem-

ple.

Jefferson, T. Wigton, Cumberland, draper. *Sol.*

Williams, Red Lion Square.

Lighfoot R. Carlisle, Cumberland, iron mer-

chant. *Sol.* Addison, Staple Inn.

Mathews T. Portchester, Southampton, miller.

*Sol.* Shelton, Sessions House.

Smithson W. late of Woodhouse, Yorkshire,

millier. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Watson J. Holwice, Yorkshire, horse dealer.

*Sols.* Mounsey and Co. Staple Inn.

West G. Kingston upon Hull, draper. *Sols.*

Milne and Co. Temple.

Whitcomb E. late of Worcester, baker. *Sols.*

Corlale and Co. Gray's Inn.

**CERTIFICATES, June 17.**

J. Jordan, Houndsditch, dealer in spirituous

liquors. *H.* Cooper, Gloucester, cheese factor.

G. Arundell, late of Totnes, Devonshire, com-

mon brewer. *J.* Murch, Totnes, Devonshire,

ironmonger. *J.* Tunstall, Huyton, Lancashire,

butcher. *J.* Humphries, Birmingham, mer-

chant. *T.* Bunn, Fenchurch building, mer-

chant. *J.* Glover, Knostrop, Yorkshire, wool-

stapler. *G.* Savage, Huddersfield, Yorkshire,

watch maker. *J.* Bell, Baildon, Yorkshire,

worsted stuff manufacturer. *W.* Coppin,

North Shields, ship owner. *W.* Holdsworth,

Bradford, Yorkshire, wool stapler. *M.* and *S.*

Tarn, Leamington, Warwickshire, milliners.

*W.* Clifford, Stow on the Wold, Gloucester-

shire, stone mason. *S.* Dixon, Portsea, Hants,

taylor. *R.* Leeming Wray, Lancashire, shop-

keeper.

**BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, May 31.**

James Hampstead, broker.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Jackson S. Buck lane, St. George in the East, rope maker.  
Riddett, P. Ryde, Isle of Wight, grocer.

## BANKRUPTS

Adams T. South Shields, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.  
Birt S. the elder, Eldersfield, Worcester, butcher. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery lane.  
Burford, E. Clapton, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Lang, America-square  
Benson Mary, formerly of Salford, Lancaster, linen draper. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane.  
Blaney D. New Castle upon Tyne, hat manufacturer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane.

Bickford J. Landulph, Cornwall, miller, *Sol.* Burfoot, Temple.  
Boswell F. Liverpool, porter dealer. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Clarke J. Warwick, coal dealer. *Sol.* Wortham, Castle-street, Holborn.  
Callow J. Southall, Middlesex, builder. *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury-square.

Dickins T. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings.  
Dunn W. Hoxton, Middlesex, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.

Fuller J. late of the New-road, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Allen, Berner-street, Oxford-road.  
Gallimore J. the elder, Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries, coal master. *Sol.* Wilson, King's-bench-walk, Temple.

Holland J. Chelsea, Middlesex, wheelwright. *Sol.* Faithful, Lamb's-conduit-street.

Hampton R. Lawrence, Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Winchester and Co. Old Broad street.  
Hull, W. late of Wigan, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Hodgson R. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, baker. *Sol.* Blakiston, Symond's-inn.

Hattersley Mary, late of Doncaster, York, grocer. *Sol.* Mason, Gray's-inn.

Job J. late of Bourdeaux, but now of Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, merchant. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

Lovell W. Silverston, Northampton, victualler. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.

Peploe R. Kennington-Cross, Lambeth, coach maker. *Sol.* Rippon, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars.

Sykes J. Currier's-hall-court, London-wall, factor. *Sol.* Pope, Modiford-court, Fenchurch-street.

Warner A. late of St. Katharine's-street, victualler. *Sols.* Clare and Co. St. Katharine's-cloisters, near the Tower.

Wheeler J. Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, coal dealer. *Sols.* Prince and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES, June 21.

L. Stevenson, Beverley, York, grocer. R. Lovegrove, Aborfield, Berks, farmer. J. Harvey, Weymouth, jeweller. R. Woolrich, Wednesbury, Stafford, innholder. J. Harris, Coventry, shag manufacturer. W. Robinson, Grays, Essex, victualler. J. Turner, Kingston upon Thames, maltster. M. A. White, Great Coggeshall, Essex, clothier. J. A. Lamb, Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon manufacturer. E. Simmons, Queenhithe, warehouseman. A. Taylor, North Shields, sail maker. J. Cooper, Low Mellowood, Lincoln, maltster.

## BANKRUPTS, June 3.

Adam W. Narrow-wall, Lambeth, timber mer-

chant. *Sols.* Martineau and Co. Carey-street.

Comberbach J. H. Stafford, scrivener. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Stafford.

Deane H. late of Marthall, Chester, maltster. *Sol.* Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Gray, R. jun. Leeds, York, merchant. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street.

Hodgkins R. Stafford, dealer. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Stafford.

Holditch G. and W. Hannah, Bankside, Surry, coal merchants. *Sol.* Watson, Clifford's Inn.

Marshall J. Bramley, Surrey, collar maker. *Sols.* Dawes and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Matthews S. sen. late of Brixham, Devon, ship builder. *Sol.* Blake, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

Mackenzie H. Bartholomew-lane, banker. *Sol.* Vandergucht, Craven-street, Strand.

O'Reilly T. late of Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Todd R. Pontefract, York, grocer. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.

Winterbottom G. late of Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Young G. late of Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

## CERTIFICATES, June 24.

B. Taylor and W. Taylor, Fleet-street, linen drapers. G. Dutton, Brown's-buildings, St. Mary Axe, cheese factor. T. Cockayne, Great Haywood, Staffordshire, innkeeper. H. Cooper, Portsea, Hampshire, print seller. E. Matthews, Chester, saddler. S. Dark, Heddington, Wiltshire, farmer. N. W. Blundell, Liverpool, timber merchant. J. James, Swansea, Glamorganshire, cabinet maker. T. Lea, Stapenhill, Derbyshire, dealer. W. Ellis, Castlefield, Yorkshire, flax spinner. T. George, Leeds, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS, June 7.

Aldred J. Chertsey, Surrey, grocer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Burleigh J. Bristol, brass founder. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Boyce J. Bordesley, Birmingham, brass founder. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Booth W. late of Bentalee, Stafford, horse dealer. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.

Coote Tubbs Clement, Sutton, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, grocer. *Sols.* Messrs. Pickering and Smith, Staple-inn, London: and Mr. Evans, Ely.

Francis, W. Eltham, Kent, wheelwright. *Sol.* Young, Symond's-inn

Fossett M. Tonbridge, Kent, and Lower Thames-street, gunpowder merchant. *Sols.* Pownall and Co. Cophall-court.

Hellyer J. late of Lloyd's Coffee house, insurance broker. *Sol.* Woodhouse, Temple.

Hofer L. late of Fen court, Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle-street.

Hartley P. Chester, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.

Janson C. J. St. Swithen's-lane, merchant. *Sols.* Hutchinson, Crown-court.

Knowles R. Great Bolton, Lancaster, collier. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Wamford-court.

Luffe H. Benhall, Suffolk, farmer. *Sol.* Elkins, Lincoln's-inn.



Meyer J. Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Sols.* Adams, Old Jewry.  
 Rogers John, Cambridge, cooper. *Sols.* Mr. Peacocke, Cambridge, and Mr. Toone, Cur-sior-street, London.  
 Senior R. Bristol, clothier. *Sols.* Adlington and Co, Bedford-row.  
 Sanderson R. York, farmer. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Grays-inn.  
 Wrigglesworth J. Wood-street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

## CERTIFICATES, June 28.

T. Rideing, Liverpool, grocer. J. Bedford, Bath, pastry cook. J. P. H. Hagedon, Old Broad-street, merchant. R. Elland, Lower-street, Islington, coach master. C. E. Rawlins, Bristol, wholesale grocer. E. Payne, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-lane, builder. St. John Alder and J. Alder, Liverpool, merchants. J. Meat-yard, West Orchard, Dorsetshire, dealer and chapman. A. Jenkins, Marshfield, Gloucester, chymist. F. Hopper, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. R. Pinckney, Marlborough, Wilts, maltster. W. Haynes, Lower Wick, Worcester, wine merchant. J. Shaw, Bond-street, carpet manufacturer. W. Douglas, Sheffield, grocer. E. Boale, Dirham, Gloucester, innholder. J. Grisbrook, Portsmouth, victualler. G. Corthorn, March, Cambridge, chymist.

## BANKRUPTS, June 10.

Allen B. Guildford-street, St. Pancras, livery stable keeper. *Sol.* Arrowsmith, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.  
 Banks D. Stonehouse, Devonshire, ship builder. *Sols.* Darke and Co, Chancery-lane.  
 Balaam W. late of Northampton, painter. *Sols.* Abbey and Son, Northampton.  
 Dixon R. T. and G. J. Heckman, George street, Spitalfields, sugar refiners. *Sols.* Gatty and Co. Angel-court.  
 Hunt W. Portsmouth, town carter. *Sol.* Smith, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.  
 Holden T. Manchester, tailor. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.  
 Hooper H. Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Davies and Co. Lothbury, London.  
 Leaney T. Maidstone, nurseryman. *Sols.* Gregsons and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Mann J. jun. Harbury, Warwickshire, shop-keeper. *Sol.* Burfoot, Temple.  
 Stringer H. J. Canterbury, woollen draper. *Sols.* Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.  
 Trexler T. Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, silk manufacturer. *Sol.* Niblet, Size-lane, Bucklersbury.  
 Taylor E. Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, corn dealer. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.  
 Tootal B. J. Minorities, corn factor. *Sols.* Lamb and Co. Princes-street, Bank-buildings.  
 Tripp R. Bristol, draper. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES, July 1.

A. Henry, Haydan-square, merchant. S. Adair, Bristol, haberdasher. J. Collet, Bishops-gate-street Within, merchant. S. Wood, Canal-street, Birmingham, coach smith. P. Le-count, Charles-place, City-road, watch maker. W. Thorneloe, Birmingham, baker. J. Roxburgh, Liverpool, tailor. H. A. Homer, Taunton, linen draper.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, June 14.

Moreton W. Manchester, umbrella manufacturer.

## BANKRUPTS.

Anthony R. Plymouth, Devon, ironmonger. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Boyes J. the younger, Wansford, York, carpet manufacturer. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Banks G. Plymouth Dock, Devon, jeweller. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.  
 Cuff Ann, Barking, Essex, dealer in coals and corn. *Sol.* Michell, Union-court, Broad-street.  
 Cross J. Chesterton, Cambridge, boat builder. *Sol.* Smith, Hatton Garden.  
 Deeble H. W. Bristol, ironmonger. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Dury H. late of Banbury, Oxford, scrivener. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.  
 Donovan V. D. late of Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.  
 Fisher W. Union-place, Lambeth, mariner. *Sol.* Rivington, Fenchurch-street-buildings.  
 Goodall W. and J. Turner, Garlick-hill, London, merchants. *Sol.* Nettleship, Grocers' Hall, Poultry.  
 Graves W. Falconburgh-court, Soho, coach master. *Sol.* Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings.  
 Hassall S. Bechton, Chester, miller. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.  
 Hindley H. T. late of Charleston, America, but now of Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings.  
 Hayward D. H. Plymouth Dock, grocer. *Sols.* Wimburn and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Jeffrey H. New Sarum, Wilts, druggists. *Sols.* Brundrett and Co. Temple.  
 Jordan E. Norwich, engineer. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Levin M. and M. Josephs, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, merchants. *Sols.* Pearce and Co. Swithin's-lane.  
 Probert J. Artillery-place, Westminster, carpenter. *Sol.* Shuter, Millbank-street, Westminster.  
 Sutton J. late of Rushton, Stafford, horse dealer. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Warrington O. Manchester, linen draper. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.  
 Winship T. late of Mount Greenwich, Durham, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Warren J. Suffolk-street, Haymarket, blacking manufacturer. *Sol.* Coleman, Farnival's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES, July 5.

J. Ringer, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, baker. T. Entwisle, Manchester, fustian manufacturer. W. Little, South Shields, linen draper. H. C. Wright, Portsea, merchant. C. D. Leader, Coleman-street, painter and glazier. P. Grose, Commercial-road, victualler. T. Barlow, sen. East Retford, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. H. Solomon, Charing Cross, silversmith and jeweller. R. Clough, Bathfarn Park, Llanrhydd, clerk. R. B. Clough, Clanywern, Llandymog, Esq. D. Mason, Astrad Ucha, Llanrhaiadr Cimmerh, Esq. and J. Le Jones, Plas Madock, Llanddeget, clerk, Denbighshire. J. B. Rose, Sheerness, upholder. J. Hanks, Snaith, Yorkshire, bandy merchant. J. Middleton, King's Lynn, Norfolk, insurance broker. J. Kay, Knowlwood, Lancashire, cotton spinner. J. Essenhigh, Dartford, innkeeper. S. Demain, Wakefield, milliner. G. Wailes, Meldon Park, Northumberland, farmer. A. R. Urh, Swan-lane, Thames-street, merchant. J. White, Exeter, veterinary surgeon.

## PRICES CURRENT, July 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt. 2	15	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl .....	3	0	0	3	5	0
Barilla .....	1	9	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal. 0	7	8	0	7	9	0
Camphire, refined .. lb. 0	4	6	0	4	9	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt. 10	10	0	13	0	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb. 1	10	0	1	12	0	0
Ditto, East-India ....	0	4	0	0	5	0
Coffee, fine bond .... cwt. 4	18	0	5	2	0	0
Ditto ordinary .....	3	16	0	3	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. 0	1	10	0	2	1	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto Smyrna ..	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt. 5	0	0	5	4	0	0
Elephants' Teeth .....	20	0	0	24	0	0
Scrivelloes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga .....	ton	65	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	55	0	0	56	0	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt. 9	0	0	16	10	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal. 0	3	8	0	4	0	0
Ditto, English .....	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt. 10	0	0	12	0	0	0
Hemp, Riga, .....	ton	41	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	39	0	0	0	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb. 0	10	0	0	10	6	0
Ditto East-India ....	0	4	0	10	0	0
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	10	0
Ditto Swedish C.N.D. 16	10	0	16	5	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs .....	fid	19	0	0	0	0
Ditto red .....	ton	21	0	0	0	0
Ditto white .....	ton	33	0	0	0	0
Logwood .....	ton	8	10	0	9	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt. 5	15	0	6	0	0	0
Mahogany .....	ft.	0	1	8	0	2
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal jar	16	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	5	0	2	10	0
Ditto whale .....	30	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	69	0	0	70	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt. 0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .... cwt. 4	16	0	5	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	0	0	2	3	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal. 0	4	3	0	4	4	0
Ditto Leeward Island 0	2	10	0	3	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb. 2	8	0	3	0	0	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white 2	17	6	2	18	0	0
Ditto .. yellow ..	2	15	0	2	15	6
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .....	cwt.	4	19	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb. 0	0	5	0	1	3	0
Ditto Virginia .....	0	0	6½	0	1	½
Wax, Guinea .....	cwt.	8	10	0	9	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	55	0	0	60	0	0

## Wine:

Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	52	0	0
Ditto Lisbon .....	38	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Madeira .....	55	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Mountain .....	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calceavella .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .....	butt	28	0	0	50	0
Ditto Claret .....	15	0	0	45	0	0

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. July 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield .... Div. 6l....	100	—	—	—	—
Coventry .... (Div. 44l) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon .....	3	6	—	—	—
Criman .....	1	1	—	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D 4l) ..	—	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 6l) ..	192	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry .....	49	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l	90	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield .....	10	—	—	—	—
Keonett and Avon .....	21	0	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 8l) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster .... Div. 1l .....	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford .... Div. 3l .....	—	—	—	—	—
Peakforest .....	63	—	—	—	—
Stratford .....	—	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway .....	10	5	—	—	—
<i>Docks.</i>					
Commercial .... Div. 6l....	85	—	—	—	—
East India .....	Div 7l....	—	—	—	—
London .... Div. 3l .....	66	—	—	—	—
West India .... Div. 10l....	195	—	—	—	—
<i>Insurance Companies.</i>					
Albion .... 500 sh. £50 pd.	40	—	—	—	—
County .....	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle .....	50 5pd.	1	16	—	—
Globe .....	Div. 6l .....	121	—	—	—
Hope .....	50 5pd.	2	2	—	—
Imperial .....	500 50pd.	76	—	—	—
London Fire .....	—	—	—	—	—
London Ship .....	21	—	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10l ..	—	—	—	—	—
Rock .....	20...2pd.	2	15	—	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd	22	10	—	—	—
<i>Water Works.</i>					
Grand Junction .....	37	—	—	—	—
London Bridge .... Div. 3l. 10s	44	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford .....	20	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farington 50l	5	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6 .....	34	—	—	—	—
South London .....	16	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex ... 100 .....	32	—	—	—	—
<i>Bridges.</i>					
Southwark .....	57	—	—	—	—
Waterloo .....	17	5	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	70	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd. ....	43	—	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 100 pd .....	31	10	—	—	—
<i>Literary Institutions.</i>					
London, 75 gs. ....	52	10	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs. ....	16	15	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs. ....	10	—	—	—	—
<i>Mines.</i>					
British Copper Comp. 100 sh. ....	—	—	—	—	—
Becralstone Lead and Silver ..	10	—	—	—	—
Butspill .....	10pd.	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas ... 15 pd .....	10	11	—	—	—
<i>Roads.</i>					
Commercial .....	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Auction Mart .....	1	15	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds ....	106½	—	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12 .....	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	27	6	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. ... 14 pd. ....	—	—	—	—	—
East London .. 100l. sh. ....	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company 3—dis.	—	—	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock	10 o'clock	11 o'clock	Height of	Dryness
	Morning.	Noon.	Night.	Barome.	by Leslie's
				Inches.	Hygrom.
June 21	69	83	69	29.84	85 Fair
22	67	84	67	.98	87 Fair
23	67	80	64	.90	82 Fair
24	66	80	70	.85	72 Fair
25	65	78	64	.90	55 Fair
26	61	75	69	.73	62 Fair
27	68	74	64	.55	52 Showry
28	63	72	58	.72	71 Fair
29	60	70	62	.80	57 Fair
30	64	68	55	.69	52 Showry
July 1	60	60	53	.50	0 Rain
2	57	66	57	.65	45 Fair
3	58	65	57	.80	36 Showry
4	57	64	54	.69	38 Cloudy
5	59	66	55	.50	31 Cloudy
6	57	67	56	.62	46 Fair
7	61	67	55	.73	55 Fair
8	62	70	61	.80	70 Fair
9	62	70	60	.80	34 Fair
10	62	74	61	.78	67 Fair
11	64	70	62	.75	45 Fair
12	62	70	63	.90	37 Showry
13	55	64	57	.80	32 Showry
14	60	64	56	.58	32 Showry
15	62	64	54	.20	30 Showry
16	55	62	55	.62	52 Cloudy
17	55	67	56	.79	55 Fair
18	55	63	54	.78	41 Fair
19	56	66	54	.88	47 Fair
20	60	67	55	.88	42 Cloudy

## London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s Africa, 2gs.  
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.  
 American States, 35s. to 40s.  
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 15s. 9d.  
 Brazils, 2gs.  
 Hamburgh, &c. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.  
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 20s. to 25s  
 Canada, 40s. to 50s.  
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.  
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.  
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.  
 ——— out and home, 7gs.  
 France, 10s. 6d. to 15s.  
 Gibraltar, 20s.  
 Gottenburgh, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.  
 Greenland, out and home, gs.  
 Holland, 10s. 6d. to 15s  
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.  
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.  
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.  
 Madeira, 20s. to 25s.  
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.  
 Malaga, 2gs.  
 Newfoundland, &c. 30s.  
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 10s. 6d  
 River Plate, 3gs.  
 Southern Fishery, out and home, gs.  
 Stockholmurg, Petersbgh, Riga, &c. 15s. 9d to 20s

## LONDON MARKETS.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. ....	5s	3d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11 .....	2	7½
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 .....	1	3½
The do. ditto ditto 2 2½ .....	0	7½

## POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8	0	0	Ox Nobles ..	7	0	0
Champions ..	7	0	0	Apple .....	7	0	0
ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d							

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1817.					
July 4 ..	4	6	4	6	5
11 ..	5	0	5	0	5
19 ..	4	8	5	0	5
25 ..	4	8	4	8	5

## SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. . .	116s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. ....	127s
Loaves, fine .....	120s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs .....	118s

## COTTON TWIST.

July 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	2s. 11d.
—————No. 120	6s. 3d.
—————2d quality, No 40	2s. 0d.
Discount—15 to 22 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
June 30. . .	35s 6d to 38 0	36s 3d to 42 6
July 8. . .	35s 6d	38 0
15. . .	35s 0d	37 9
21. . .	35s 0d	37 9

## LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. —	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. —	45lb. per doz. —
Crop hides for cut. —	Ditto 50 to 70. . —
Flat Ordinary .. —	Seals, Large. . . —
SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd —	
CANDLES; per doz. 0s. 0d.; moulds 0s. 0d.	

## Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	36	Palermo, per oz.	120d.
Amsterdam, us.	37.6	Leghorn	48½
Ditto at sight	37	Genoa	45½
Rotterdam	11-11	Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	34.6	Naples	40½
Altona us. 2	34.7	Lisbon	57½
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-30	Oporto	
Ditto, 2 us.	24.50	Rio Janeiro	59
Madrid	36	Dublin	12½
Cadiz,	35½	Cork	12½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

## HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June 3 ..	6	0	2
10 ..	6	0	2
17 ..	6	0	2
24 ..	6	0	2

## Daily Price of STOCKS, from 21st June, to 21st July, 1817.

1817.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc
June														
21	—	74 5/8	—	95 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	90 p	—	13 p	76 1/2
23	—	75 1/2	—	95 1/2	108	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	90 p	—	13 p	77
24	272	76 1/2	—	95 1/2	107 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	91 p	—	12 p	77 1/2
25	27 1/2	76 1/2	—	95 1/2	107 1/2	—	19 9-16	73 1/2	—	—	82 p	—	12 p	76 1/2
26	—	75 1/2	—	95 1/2	107 1/2	—	19 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	11 p	76 1/2
27	—	75 1/2	—	94 1/2	107 1/2	—	19 9-16	—	—	—	94 p	—	10 p	76 1/2
28	—	76 1/2	—	94 1/2	106 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	96 p	—	11 p	76 1/2
29	—	75 1/2	—	94 1/2	107 1/2	—	19 9-16	—	—	—	100 p	—	12 p	76 1/2
30	274	75 1/2	—	94 1/2	107 1/2	—	19 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July														
1	274	75 1/2	—	94 1/2	107 1/2	—	19 9-16	—	—	—	105 p	—	12 p	76 1/2
2	274 1/2	75 1/2	—	94 1/2	107 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	105 p	—	12 p	77
3	—	76 1/2	—	95 1/2	108	—	19 13-16	—	—	—	104 p	—	10 p	78 1/2
4	275	77 1/2	—	96 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	20 1-16	76 1/2	—	—	104 p	—	17 p	78 1/2
5	—	76 7/8	—	95 1/2	108	—	19 1/2	—	—	—	101 p	—	18 p	78 1/2
7	275 1/2	76 7/8	—	96 1/2	105 1/2	—	19 15-16	—	—	—	1 1 p	—	19 p	78 1/2
8	277	77 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	225 1/2	98 p	—	19 p	78 1/2
9	278	77 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	—	—	—	—	225 1/2	97 p	—	20 p	78 1/2
10	281	78 1/2	77 1/2	97 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	229 1/2	95 p	—	19 p	79 1/2
11	282	79 1/2	80 1/2	100	106 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	233 1/2	92 p	86	20 p	81 1/2
12	291	81 1/2	80 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	—	22 1/2	—	—	242 1/2	100 p	—	23 p	83 1/2
14	—	82 3/4	82 1/2	101 1/2	108	—	22 1/2	—	—	248 1/2	105 p	—	26 p	84 1/2
15	295	81 1/2	81 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	106 p	—	28 p	83 1/2
16	292	8 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	105 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	1 15-16	237 1/2	108 p	—	27 p	82 1/2
17	293	82 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	106 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	105 p	—	28 p	83 1/2
18	293	81 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	106 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	238 1/2	104 p	—	26 p	82 1/2
19	293	82 3/4	82 1/2	99 1/2	106 1/2	—	21 1/2	1-06	—	—	108 p	—	28 p	83 1/2
21	293	83 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	106 1/2	—	22 1/2	—	—	—	108 p	—	26 p	83 1/2

## IRISH FUNDS.

Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 1/2 per ct.	Government Stock, 3 1/2 per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
1817											
June											
23	65	90									
25	64	20									
27	66	—									
29	65	10									
July.											
1	65	25									
3	65	60									
5	65	10									
7	65	60									
9	66	10									
11	65	90									
13	66	20									
15	66	10									
17	66	90									
19	66	90									
21	66	90									

Prices of the  
FRENCH FUNDS  
From June 23, to  
July 21.

1817	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
June	fr. c.	fr. c.
23	65	90
25	64	20
27	66	—
29	65	10
July.		
1	65	25
3	65	60
5	65	10
7	65	60
9	66	10
11	65	90
13	66	20
15	66	10
17	66	90
19	66	90
21	66	90

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT NEW YORK.		
	June	July	18	June	16.	
7 per cent. ....	—	—	—	110	—	—
Old 6 per cent. ....	—	—	—	100	—	—
New 6 per cent. ....	104	103 1/2	105	103 1/2	—	—
Louisiana 6 per cent. ....	100	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. ....	—	—	—	63	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.